FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

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BULGARIA

BCP Daily on U.S.-PRC Involvement in Southeast Asia C 1
RABOTNICHESKO DELO Evaluates U.S. Democratic Convention C 1
Mladenov Greets Gromyko on Relations Anniversary With USSR C 1
Zhivkov Meets With PCF Secretary-General Marchais C 2
Zhivkov Meets With Mongolian Leader Tsedenbal C 3
17 August Departure C 3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Conference Reportedly Canceled To Avoid Rights Violations Charges D 1
[Brussels LE SOIR 10-11 Aug]
CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Appraises Husak-Brezhnev Meeting D 2
Rohlicek Greets SRV on Economic Cooperation Anniversary [VNA] D 3
Leaders Greet Congolese Officials on National Day [Bratislava PRAVDA 16 Aug] D 3
Heavy Rains Continue To Cause Problems in East Slovakia D 3

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Leuschner Notes Anderson Revelations of Planned Attack on Iran E 1
Grueneberg Receives Martinique CP Leader E 2
Hoffmann Receives Mozambique Delegation E 2
Stoph Congratulates Iranian Prime Minister on Election E 3
Tisch Addresses Shop Stewards in Glass Combine E 3
Krenz Addresses Poets' Seminar in Schwerin E 3
'Serious Attack' on Rapid Transit Railroad Reported E 4
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 16-17 Aug]
Invitation to World Council of Churches Issued E 4
Communique Signed With Finnish Youth Delegation [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 12 Aug] E 4
Briefs: New State Secretary E 4

HUNGARY

Polish Statement, Commentaries on Stoppages Reported F 1
Catholic Episcopate Issues Statement on Anniversary F 1

POLAND

DPA: Gierek Postpones Scheduled Visit to FRG G 1
Babiuch Addresses Nation on Socioeconomic Situation G 1
Commentary on Speech [Grzedzielski] G 5
Reportage, Comment on Strikes in Gdansk, Tricity Area G 8
Report on Gdansk Strike G 8
Gdansk Radio Comment G 8
GLOS WYBRZEZA Editorial G 10
Labor, Management Meetings G 10
Helsinki on Reported Agreement G 11
Continuation of Stoppages, Disruption G 12

Resumption of Shipyard Strike G 13
List of Strike Demands [DPA] G 14
Warsaw on Stoppages G 15
Ship Movements Halted G 15
Additional Gdansk Radio Comment G 16
Gdansk Party Conveys Proposals to PZPR Central Committee G 17
Gdansk Official Addresses People on Strikes G 18
Officials Interviewed on Food Supplies; Fuel Sales Restricted G 20
Liquid Fuel Restriction G 20
Food Deliveries Assessed G 21
Warning Against Hoarding G 21
Food Supplies 'Very Good' G 22
TRYBUNA LUDU Comments on Work Stoppages [15 Aug] G 23
FRG Paper Publishes Article by Polish Dissident [Bonn DIE WELT 18 Aug] G 25

ROMANIA

AFP: 'Reliable Source' Reports Strike Over Meat Shortages H 1
Egypt's Butrus Ghali Concludes Talks in Bucharest H 1
16 August Departure H 1
Reportage on Economic Talks With Vietnam H 1
Ceausescu, Do Muoi Meeting H 1
Joint Commission Session H 2
Conclusion of Commission Session H 2
RCP Secretary Cazacu Receives Burundi Delegation H 3
Ion Catrinescu on Official Visit to Madagascar H 3
Ratsiraka Meeting H 3
Party Congress Address H 3

YUGOSLAVIA

'Moderate Improvement' Noted in Bakaric's Condition I 1
Zagreb Examines Polish Premier's Speech on Economy I 1
Zagreb Appeals for Return to Spirit of Detente I 2
Romanian Official Visits Kranj Telecommunications Plant I 2

BCP DAILY ON U.S.-PRC INVOLVEMENT IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

AU161355 Sofia BTA in English 0840 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] Sofia, 16 Aug (BTA)--The tension being created by the USA and Beijing in Southeast Asia is commented on by Petur Boshukov in RABOTNICHESKO DELO.

The author points out that in the undeclared war against the peoples of Indochina the USA assists Beijing in carrying through its hegemony and expansionist plans. It is emphasized that through the parallel efforts of the two partners the big armed provocation at the Thai-Kampuchean border was organized, aiming at helping the Pol Pot gangs and the Khmer reactionaries as "voluntarily returning refugees".

The commentator points at the buildup of Chinese war units on the border with Vietnam and the increased armed provocations by land and sea, as well as the increased weapon supplies to the Pol Pot gangs. Stress is laid on the efforts of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos for a peaceful settlement of the critical situation created.

In conclusion RABOTNICHESKO DELO reads: "The coordinated actions of the USA and China in Southeast Asia and the perilous tension established among the states in that area clearly show the nature of their partnership aimed against the interests of peoples in the world".

RABOTNICHESKO DELO EVALUATES U.S. DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

AU161357 Sofia BTA in English 0835 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] Sofia, 16 Aug (BTA)--RABOTNICHESKO DELO comments on the national congress of the Democratic Party of the USA, which was held this week. The daily emphasizes that the congress, held in the conditions of a profound crisis experienced by the country, was characterized by the lack of any clear alternative to the hard economic and social conjuncture, by a strong accent on the expansionist foreign political line and further militarization of the country.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO reads: "Just like the Republicans, in their pre-election platform the Democrats raise it as their major task to ensure 'military superiority' over the Soviet Union. In 'Madison Square Garden' guarded by hundreds of policemen, a real show of militant rhetorics was played before the thousands of people protesting under the slogan 'let's get rid of Carter'. Both in the document proposed and in the speakers' vocabulary, the word 'detente' was missing. Instead they spoke about modernizing the strategical armaments by a new missile system."

In conclusion the daily notes that not unemployment, inflation and the other social problems, but "revival of the U.S. power" is the landmark of pre-election campaign in the USA.

MLADENOV GREETS GROMYKO ON RELATIONS ANNIVERSARY WITH USSR

AU131909 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Sofia, 13 Aug (BTA)--Mr Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of foreign affairs, has sent a telegram to Mr Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CC of the CPSU and minister of foreign affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in which cordial best wishes are conveyed on the 35th anniversary of the restoration of diplomatic relations between Bulgaria and the USSR.

It is emphasized in the telegram that the restoration of diplomatic relations of the two countries on August 14, 1945 is an act of historic significance for the fate of new Bulgaria, whose viability has been proved in the course of time.

The message reads in part: "Today we are proud of the fact that Bulgaro-Soviet relations, having entered the stage of all-round cooperation and bringing closer of our countries and peoples, are an example of socialist internationalism in action".

In the end the conviction is expressed that this cooperation and cohesion will continue to develop for the good of the two peoples in the name of peace and the triumph of communist ideas.

ZHIVKOV MEETS WITH PCF SECRETARY-GENERAL MARCHAIS

AU151527 Sofia BTA in English 1445 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] Varna, 15 Aug (BTA)--First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party Todor Zhivkov met the Secretary General of the French Communist Party [PCF] Georges Marchais who is on holiday in Bulgaria.

During the meeting the leaders of the two parties informed each other about the activity of the Bulgarian Communist Party and of the French Communist Party. They exchanged views on international issues and on topical problems of the international communist and worker's movement.

The two party leaders emphasized that the imperialist reactionary circles and in particular the North American imperialism, in order to keep their stands, resort to measures which deteriorate international relations and create an atmosphere of tension, especially by trying to ensure their military superiority.

Devoting a large part of their talks to the great matters of peace and detente, Todor Zhivkov and George Marchais stressed the existing possibilities for effective actions to ensure peaceful co-existence and international cooperation, to halt the arms race.

The preservation of the gains of detente and obtaining a real progress on the road of detente are a task of vital importance for the fulfillment of which the Bulgarian Communist Party and the French Communist Party are ready to join their efforts with the efforts of the remaining peace-loving forces in the world.

In this spirit Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Georges Marchais welcome the positive results of the Paris meeting of the European communist and worker's parties on April 28 and 29 of this year and state that their parties will do whatever is necessary, every one in its specific conditions, to materialize the common goals defined in the appeal of the Paris meeting. They note their readiness to participate in other meetings and initiatives of all peace-loving forces.

The two leaders are of the opinion that the Madrid meeting should be prepared and held successfully on the fixed date. All states participating in the all-European conference in Helsinki must strictly observe the Final Act. Political detente should be added with military ones.

During the meeting Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Georges Marchais underlined the great success of the 22nd Olympic Games which open a new page in the history of the contemporary Olympic movement and confirm its deeply humane nature.

The conviction was expressed that the development of cooperation between Bulgaria and France in all spheres of life, which corresponds to the two peoples' interests, can effectively promote the cause of detente and security on our continent.

The First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party Todor Zhivkov and the Secretary General of the French Communist Party Georges Marchais expressed their profound satisfaction with the friendly and constructive meeting held. The talks they had confirm the traditional relations of solidarity and mutual respect of the Bulgarian and French communists and will contribute to the still greater deepening and strengthening of the fruitful cooperation between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the French Communist Party on the basis of the common communist ideal.

ZHIVKOV MEETS WITH MONGOLIAN LEADER TSEDENBAL

AU161900 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov has met Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the People's Great Hural Presidium, who is vacationing in Bulgaria. Comrade Todor Zhivkov briefed Comrade Tsedenbal on the fulfillment of the plan on socioeconomic development of the country and on the preparatory work for worthily commemorating the 12th BCP Congress, which will play a great role in building a developed socialist society. He devoted special attention to the peaceful foreign policy followed by the party and the government in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world. Comrade Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal briefed Todor Zhivkov on the results of the fulfillment of the decisions of the 17th party congress, on the tasks of the current Sixth 5-Year Plan and on the preparatory work for the 18th MPRP Congress.

Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal exchanged views on major topical problems of international policy. They expressed concern over the course of confrontations and tension undertaken by the most reactionary circles of imperialism, primarily of the warmongers in the United States and by the Chinese leadership. The two party and state leaders stated that they strongly supported the peace-loving and principle-minded approach of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea toward settling the relations among the countries in Southeast Asia.

Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal emphasized that the international communist movement was a decisive factor for the further development of the world revolutionary process and that the historic achievements of real socialism, primarily the great achievements of the Soviet Union, in all spheres of life were of particularly great importance. They stressed that it was necessary for the communists to actively continue the struggle for strengthening the unity of the international communist movement on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The two leaders noted that the interstate relations between them were developing successfully. The traditional fraternal ties between the BCP and the MPRP are also deepening, which is in the interest of the two peoples and serves to strengthen peace, democracy and socialism.

The talks between Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Comrade Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and can be characterized by a unanimity of views on all issues discussed. Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, also attended the talks. Comrade Todor Zhivkov gave a luncheon in honor of Comrade Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal. Comrades Grisha Filipov, Lyudmila Zhivkova, Petur Mladenov, Stanko Todorov, Todor Stoychev, Dimitur Stanishev, Milko Balev and Vladimir Bonev also attended the luncheon, which was held in a friendly atmosphere.

17 August Departure

AU171800 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the People's Great Hural Presidium, who was in Bulgaria on vacation at the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, departed on 17 August from Bulgaria. He was cordially seen off at Varna airport by Comrades Todor Stoychev and Dimitur Stanishev.

CONFERENCE REPORTEDLY CANCELED TO AVOID RIGHTS VIOLATIONS CHARGES

LD150839 Brussels LE SOIR in French 10-11 Aug 80 p 3

[Pol Mathil article: "'Biafra of the Mind' in Prague: A Scientific Conference Is Canceled"]

[Text] For the first time in the history of East-West scientific exchanges a communist government has canceled an international conference purely and simply to avoid being accused of violating human rights. The international mathematical logic conference which is held in August each year in a different country was to be held in Prague in 1980. This was not an easy decision to reach since several scientists and scientific societies had opposed the idea of convening an international congress in a country guilty of serious repression and extensive purges of its own scientists. Finally, in order not to worsen the Czechoslovak scientists' already painful isolation, the choice of Prague was nonetheless approved.

However, the Czechoslovak Government has canceled the conference virtually without warning. Officially, Prague states "technical reasons" for its decision. The scientists say that the real intention is to avoid criticism of the treatment which the authorities have inflicted on Professor Vaclav Benda, a Czechoslovak mathematician and philosopher sentenced to 4 years imprisonment in October 1979 for his activities as a member of Charter 77 and the committee for the Defense of Unjustly Imprisoned [as published] People [VONS].

It is easier to assess the panic felt by the Prague authorities who, by canceling the conference, are trampling on the Helsinki agreements and the resolution of the "scientific forum" in Hamburg in February which recalled the need for freedom of movement for scientists, when you know that the congress participants had promised to limit their remarks about Professor Benda to the most official and nonpolitical framework possible.

It seems that even that was too much for the Prague Government. Its fear of seeing 200 scientists carrying on a free discussion on its territory was especially great since the VONS affair will soon be taken up at a broad international forum. On 25 August the UNESCO conventions committee will start examining an appeal by the French lawyers defending Vaclav Havel and Mrs Otta Bednarova who were respectively given 4 year and 3 year prison sentences in the same VONS trial. The French lawyers think that these two sentences are contrary to the UNESCO Charter on the freedom to write and circulate ideas. Havel is a writer and Bednarova a journalist. Despite the Prague authorities' opposition the UNESCO committee has accepted the complaint.

The fate of these two human rights campaigners is already the subject of international campaigns. For instance the International Association for the Defense of Artists [AIDA] subjected to repression, which includes Belgian founder members, is taking action to help Havel, who has refused to emigrate until his friends are released too. Mrs Bednarova is one of the most tragic cases. In Prague her 2 sons and 72 Czechoslovak women have just appealed to Western opinion to save Mrs Bednarova. She is 53 years old and weighs no more than 47 kg; before her arrest she was already disabled by a serious disease of the pancreas. Her pension was stopped after the trial so that she is forced to do the same work as the other prisoners. Mrs Bednarova is known in the West from her portrayal by Simone Signoret in the famous television program which Patrick Chereau produced on the VONS trial.

Finally, another "Czechoslovak alert" was recently given by Mr Pierre Weinstadt, a student at the Brussels free university. [paragraph continues]

He took advantage of his vacation in Czechoslovakia not to "tan mindlessly" but to courageously establish contact with persecuted people in Prague. He has given us various documents and told us of the anxiety felt in Prague about Rudolf Battek, a 55-year-old sociologist who is very popular in Czechoslovak intellectual circles. Battek was arrested last June on a charge of "hooliganism" toward a policeman although he is a man who is incapable of violence and is known to have always refrained from responding to police provocation.

The fate of Mr Battek, who served 3 years in prison in the seventies for "subversion" and who is both a VONS member and one of the three Charter 77 spokesmen, was the subject of a recent open letter signed by Mr Jan Slansky. Mr Slansky expressed surprise at the accusation of brutality leveled at leading figures in Czechoslovakia and expressed his fear of seeing his country return to judicial and police methods resembling the Stalinist years. He knows what he is talking about: He is the son of Rudolf Slansky, former Czechoslovak Communist Party secretary general who was hanged in 1952 on Stalin's orders.

CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM APPRAISES HUSAK-BREZHNEV MEETING

LD151326 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] At its session today the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium discussed a report on the friendly meeting between Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium highly appraised the results of this meeting which are a fresh, significant impetus toward deepening traditional ties of friendship, alliance and fraternal cooperation between the communist parties of the two countries and the peoples of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. It reaffirmed unshakable loyalty to the principles of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship and alliance which constitute the constant and immutable basis underlying the policy of the CPCZ and our socialist state.

It then stressed the firm determination of Czechoslovak communists and our entire people to continue reinforcing ties of mutual fraternal cooperation and strengthening the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community in accordance with the vital interests of our nations, in the interest of the future successful advance in the common struggle for socialism, social progress and world peace. It highly valued the results attained in deepening Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation in the political, economic, ideological and other spheres which create the firm foundations of its future successful development. It stressed the permanent interest of Czechoslovakia in the expansion of two-way economic relations on the basis of the agreement on the coordination of the 5-year plan for 1981-85, the adopted long-term program for specialization and cooperation in production in the period up to 1990, as well as within the framework of joint ventures by the countries of the CEMA.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium reaffirmed its complete support for the principled Leninist foreign peace policy of the CPSU and the systematic struggle waged by the Soviet Union for peace and detente, for an end to the arms race, for disarmament, and against the dangerous policy of the most aggressive forces of imperialism, headed by reactionary circles in the United States which, in increasingly close cooperation with the present Beijing leadership, are irresponsibly endangering the peaceful life of the peoples of their actions and are increasing the danger of a new conflict of war. Under this state of affairs the significance of the peace initiative of the Soviet Union and of the coordinated effort of the states of the socialist community for the preservation and further intensification of the process of detente are all the more pronounced.

This policy, which is the most reliable bastion of a life in peace and the creative life of our people, therefore encounters wide support among progressive and peace-loving forces throughout the world. The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium reaffirms the firm determination of our country to continue contributing to the common efforts for the preservation of peace and the just struggle of the peoples for freedom and independence in close alliance with the other fraternal states of the socialist community in the spirit of the conclusions of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact.

ROHLICEK GREETS SRV ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION ANNIVERSARY

OW141713 Hanoi VNA in English 1654 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Hanoi 14 Aug (VNA)--Czechoslovakia has sent a message of greetings to Vietnam on the 25th anniversary of the establishment of economic and trade cooperation relations between the two countries. The message, signed by Rudolf Rohlicek, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, vice premier of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia and chairman of the Czechoslovak section of the Czechoslovak-Vietnamese Commission for Economic, Scientific-Technical Cooperation, was addressed to Vo Nguyen Giap, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, vice premier of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and chairman of the Vietnamese section of the Vietnamese-Czechoslovak Commission for Economic, Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

In his message, the Czechoslovak vice premier stressed that Vietnam's records in national construction are important contributions to strengthening the socialist community, heightening the prestige of socialism easing international tension, and preserving world peace. He noted that the achievements in the cooperation between the two countries provide a fine example of the sincere friendship in the spirit of genuine internationalism. This developing cooperation is a positive contribution to our common cause of socialism, he stressed.

LEADERS GREET CONGOLESE OFFICIALS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU181101 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] Prague (CTK)--CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal has sent a telegram to Col Louis Sylvain Goma, prime minister of the People's Republic of the Congo, congratulating him on the occasion of his country's national day.

Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, also sent congratulations to Pierre Nze, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the People's Republic of the Congo.

HEAVY RAINS CONTINUE TO CAUSE PROBLEMS IN EAST SLOVAKIA

LD162222 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 2000 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] Heavy rains continue to cause considerable problems to farmers in Eastern Slovakia. The least favorable is the situation in one of the main grain producing districts, Trebisov, where up to 90 mm rain has fallen between last Thursday and today, resulting in the transfer of more than 400 cattle from some villages and localities to the Kosice rural district and the District of Spissk Nova Ves where the pasture is less wet. Despite the aggravated conditions, farmers have gathered crops to date from an area of more than 19,000 hectares, which constitutes 62 percent.

LEUSCHNER NOTES ANDERSON REVELATIONS OF PLANNED ATTACK ON IRAN

LD172204 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Guenter Leuschner commentary]

[Text] Is the United States planning a military (?offensive) against Iran before the presidential elections? This question has been under discussion for the past 24 hours among the Washington public. The cause of this hectic confusion is (?claims published by) columnist Jack Anderson in several U.S. newspapers. More about this from Guenter Leuschner:

For 24 hours, denials have been pouring in from all sides--Secretary of Defense Brown, the White House, Congress. None of them apparently had heard of the top secret plans which journalist Anderson revealed [few indistinct words]. What is it all about? Nothing less than a partial occupation of Iran by strong U.S. military units sometime in mid-October.

The critical Mr Anderson meanwhile has weighed the political consequences of such an invasion just before the presidential elections and has reached the conclusion that (?it would meet with the approval) of many electors. Contrary to the first abortive attempt on 14 April, this time, again using the excuse of freeing the U.S. Embassy staff, much stronger military units were to be put into operation to guarantee a temporary occupation of part of the country. Anderson names [words indistinct] as well as the code name of the operation and describes the movement of further naval units and the so-called deployment force to the Persian Gulf as preparatory action.

The plan, according to Anderson, was not to be carried out until the President was convinced that the units which were to execute the plan were ready for operation and the weather conditions favorable. The journalist did not appear to be very impressed with the denials from official government sources. After all, the plan for a commando operation such as the one carried out in April had been disputed right up to the last moment.

The President, as he did personally weeks ago, stated that he rejected any attempt to free the embassy staff by military means, calling this irresponsible. Anderson is assuredly right if he does not hold the truth of such denials in very high regard. But what about the element of truth in his own revelations which have in the meantime made so much dust fly in Washington? The answer to this question must remain open.

It must surely be assumed that the world political consequences of such a massive attack on this region would stop any half-way responsible government from toying with such an idea. Fortunately, it was only thanks to the coincidence of technical failure that the April venture did not bring similar consequences in its wake. There are regularly reports of fresh conspiracies coming to light from Iran in which, just as regularly, the CIA is involved. Washington has thus not abandoned its plans to destabilize Iran and change the social situation there.

In his statement, the White House spokesman said with regard to the revelations that the Persian Gulf region was of vital interest to the United States. This did not mean, however, that the United States wanted to start a military conflict there. That sounds reassuring. However, one also recalls that the President described (?his operation) as a humanitarian rescue. [sentence indistinct] Perhpas then, the anger in Washington at Anderson's exposures is merely an expression of the annoyance at the fact that the [word indistinct] are now warned.

GRUENEBERG RECEIVES MARTINIQUE CP LEADER

LD151334 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1154 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] Berlin, 15 Aug (ADN)--Gerhard Grueneberg, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, on Friday received Armand Nicolas, general secretary of the Martinique Communist Party, for a friendly discussion. Armand Nicolas briefed him on the topical tasks of the communists of his country for the implementation of the decisions of the Seventh Congress of the Martinique Communist Party. He stressed the close link between the struggle against the imperialist exploitation of the people and the attainment of political autonomy for Martinique. This aim called for a still closer unity of action between communists and other democratic forces of the people in order to bring about the political and social rights of working people.

Gerhard Grueneberg spoke of the far-reaching initiatives by the GDR working people in preparation for the 10th SED Congress. He briefed his guest on the GDR's constructive contribution toward the strengthening of peace and detente, and underlined the GDR communists' solidarity and alliance with the struggle of their class brothers in Martinique.

Both sides emphasized the necessity of common actions by communists as well as by all anti-imperialist and peace forces in the world in order to attain effective steps of arms limitation and disarmament, and to defend the international process of detente against the adventurous policy of imperialism. They condemned the anti-Soviet campaign waged by imperialism, and rejected the U.S. aggressive policy in the Carribean, which is directed against socialist Cuba and the revolutionary movement in that region. Both parties expressed their firm solidarity with the struggle waged by the peoples of Bolivia and El Salvador against reactionary military dictatorships and the gross violation of human rights. The SED and the Martinique Communist Party agreed to continue to deepen their relations in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

HOFFMANN RECEIVES MOZAMBIQUE DELEGATION

LD161038 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0940 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] Berlin--GDR Defense Minister Heinz Hoffmann on Saturday received a military delegation from Mozambique. The delegation is headed by his opposite number Alberto Joaquim Chipande, member of the permanent Political Committee of the Frelimo Central Committee.

During the friendly meeting Defense Minister Hoffmann declared that the visit would help to strengthen the close friendship and cooperation between the two countries and their armed forces. Turning to the exercise "Brotherhood in Arms 80" to be held by the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact in the GDR in September, Hoffmann said that it would contribute to the further development of the security of the socialist states. The above-mentioned results in political and combat training achieved during 1979-80 proved that the GDR National People's Army would at all times and under all conditions fulfill its military assignment beside the Soviet Army and the other socialist armies.

Alberto Joaquim Chipande paid tribute to the solidarity and help which the GDR had extended to his people over many years in its anti-imperialist struggle for national independence and social progress. He was looking forward to his visits and talks at troop units and training establishments which would impart valuable experience for strengthening his country's defensive capability. The Mozambique military delegation had arrived earlier on the same day at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport.

STOPH CONGRATULATES IRANIAN PRIME MINISTER ON ELECTION

LD141552 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1412 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Berlin, 14 Aug--Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, has sent congratulations to Mohammad 'Ali Rata'i, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on his appointment.

TISCH ADDRESSES SHOP STEWARDS IN GLASS COMBINE

LD142138 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2000 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Tribute to the high level of discussion in enterprises and combines of the 1981 plan was paid today by Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the FDGB Central Executive. Speaking to shop stewards of the parent works of the Torgau sheet glass combine, he said that many collectives have already undertaken specific commitments to exceed the tasks set by the state. They take as their starting point the demand for a large increase in performance and effectiveness, and a larger final product. Still greater efforts must be made to tap all reserves. It is necessary to achieve greater effectiveness, better quality and to reduce costs, Harry Tisch said.

Special attention should be paid to (the questions of science and technology) because they provide the key for the necessary sharp increase in labor productivity and the many problems of socialist rationalization.

For the year of the 10th SED Congress, the 2,000 workers of the parent works of the sheet glass combine, which is an important supplier for the building industry, have set for themselves the task of raising industrial goods production to over 122 percent. This year they have achieved additional production equivalent to the output of 2 days. A decisive contribution to this has been made by the prompt application of the latest findings of science and technology. Through better heating and sound insulation the Torgau workers want to help lower heating costs and increase comfort in homes.

KRENZ ADDRESSES POETS' SEMINAR IN SCHWERIN

LD162007 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1743 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Schwerin--The 10th Central Poets' Seminar, organized by the FDJ, ended in Schwerin today. At a ceremony in the city's castle 14 promising poets were presented with prises. Over 120 people present at the ceremony cordially welcomed Egon Krenz, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, and Hermann Kant, president of the GDR Writers' Union.

At a forum this afternoon, Egon Krenz said that the poets' seminar in Schwerin is a good opportunity for the purposeful promotion of young literary talent. He said that "young writers must get to grips with all social questions in order to form their own standpoint for the struggles of our time." He also thanked the experienced writers, literary specialists and lecturers who help the boys and girls with word and deed.

Hermann Kant called the literary work of the young poets an important social task. He announced that the Presidium of the GDR Writers' Union would soon adopt a suggestion which aims at the further development of cooperation between the union's regional organizations and young poets.

'SERIOUS ATTACK' ON RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD REPORTED

AU181234 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16-17 Aug 80 p 2

[ADN report from West Berlin: "Serious Attack on Rapid Transit Railroad in Berlin (West)--Protest by the GDR Foreign Ministry to the Senat of Berlin (West)"]

[Text] On 14 August 1980 at 2057 a serious attack against the rapid transit railroad was perpetrated at the Gesundbrunnen-Wedding segment in Berlin (West). Unknown perpetrators had set up 3-metre wooden planks between the rails. A rapid transit train collided with this obstacle. It is only thanks to a happy coincidence that the driver of the train was not injured. The damaged rapid transit train had to be withdrawn from service.

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs has protested sharply to the Senat of Berlin (West) against this serious attack on the transport system and demanded efficient measures to prosecute the perpetrators and prevent such crimes in the future.

INVITATION TO WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES ISSUED

AU152220 Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Excerpt] The next meeting of the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches will take place in Dresden next August. On behalf of the Federation of Evangelical Churches in the GDR, Bishop of Dresden Johannes Hempel today issued a corresponding invitation to the council, which is currently meeting in Geneva. He stressed the full support given to the churches in implementation of this plan by GDR state authorities.

COMMUNIQUE SIGNED WITH FINNISH YOUTH DELEGATION

AU130833 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Aug 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--The development of the political situation in Europe has been considerably influenced by the spirit and letter of the Helsinki Final Act since the successful conclusion of the conference on security and cooperation. This is stated in a joint communique of the participants in the "Fourth Week of the Youth of the Republic of Finland and the GDR" which was signed on 11 August by the heads of youth delegations of the two countries, Olavi Martikainen, chairman of the state youth council of the Republic of Finland, and Hans Jagenow, head of the Office for Youth Affairs under the GDR Council of Ministers.

In view of the growing activities of those forces who are fueling the arms race and trying to halt the detente process, the participants of the youth week affirm their determination to do everything possible in order to make detente the main trend of the eighties, too. The youth of both countries, it is stressed, have a strong interest in this and advocate the careful preparation of the Madrid followup conference.

In the evening, Hans Jagenow gave a reception in honor of the Finnish delegation.

BRIEFS

NEW STATE SECRETARY--Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has appointed Frank Joachim Herrmann as head of the chancery of the chairman of the GDR State Council, the position of state secretary. [Excerpt] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0209 GMT 15 Aug 80 LD]

POLISH STATEMENT, COMMENTARIES ON STOPPAGES REPORTED

LD151851 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] The Polish news agency has issued a communique, which is outlined here by our correspondent, Andras Domany:

Yesterday's television news and today's papers lead with the official statement by the Polish news agency that in recent days once again there have been stoppages, for example, in public transportation in Warsaw, in certain textile plants and at the Gdansk shipyard. The demands relate in part to wages; according to one commentator, these demands are made both by people earning over Z10,000 and by those who genuinely live on small incomes. They relate in part also to working conditions and shortages in the shops.

Everywhere there are serious talks between the workers and the management of enterprises. However, the commentators ask: Is it possible to find a way out during this mood of nervousness and state of impetuosity? Does it serve anyone's interest if machines are standing idle, if there is even less production, or, because of the lack of buses, others cannot even get to work? Suggestions must be investigated. Some of them are just and feasible; others are all but impossible because of the lack of money; and there are also unjust ones. However, all this must be cleared up in the course of sensible and calm discussions. It would be possible to print more money, but this would merely worsen the inflation; it would not add to the quantity of goods. And what is the point of people having more and more money in their pockets while standing in longer and longer queues in front of shops?

There is no subject, the party paper stresses, on which there cannot be a debate, even a sharp debate. The party is part of society; they speak the same language on the same questions. However, a dialogue presupposes order, calm and a sense of citizen responsibility. Honest talk and frank discussion of problems are needed, but not by stopping machines, the commentators write. More and more effective production, honest work, order and calm alone can lead to the solution of the problems raised, to the more just distribution of the produced national income and to improvements in supply.

CATHOLIC EPISCOPATE ISSUES STATEMENT ON ANNIVERSARY

LD161354 Budapest MTI in English 1023 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] Budapest, 16 Aug (MTI)--The Hungarian Catholic Episcopate published the following statement in the latest editions of the Catholic weekly NEW MAN, to mark the 30th anniversary of the agreement reached in 1950 by the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic and by the supreme Hungarian Catholic Church body.

"We are celebrating the thirtieth anniversary of the conclusion of the first accord between the Hungarian Catholic Episcopate and the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic, which was later followed by a partial agreement with the Apostolic Holy See and slow by slow by manifestations of growing understanding between state and church.

"After the most devastating war of all times believers and priests took their fair share from the huge job of tidying up the ruins and were fully determined to join the ranks of the rebuilders. The conditions of rebirth were clearly discernible: All power should belong to the working people and the link of society was creative work.

The major goal was to build up of a new more democratic and more humane people's state where it was a basic understanding that selfish ambitio[illegible] should be eliminated. The Catholic Church had to be open and understanding towa[illegible]hese nation-building efforts.

"It soon became clear that the road chosen for rebuilding the country was the right one, although fairly long time was needed to realize this. In the first agreement the church acknowledged the goodwill of the government and on the basis of mutually advanced trust it approved realization of all the objectives deemed necessary to build up the new state and society. Such were the land reform, nationalization of the means of production, freeing of large poor masses from the rule of the capital, changing of the village social structure to comply with the socialist principles and finally, social equality and restoration and observation of the dignity of each and every human being. All these had come to constitute the fundamental principles of the approach and agreements between state and church.

"The events of the past thirty years stand in convincing evidence of the fact that the theists--in awareness of the religious-moral and evangelical mission of the church--have gradually increased their contribution to realization of the goals of the socialist society, to constant development of democracy and improvement of human life.

"Thus the present state of affairs has developed where mutual goodwill exists between state and church. Using the terms of the most competent on this subject, the relation of Hungarian state and church is manifested in the mutal understanding and common responsibility of a community struggling for the good of the Hungarian fatherland. Good relations have developed into a cohesion of increasing perfection, into joint progress on the common road and into an attitude of jointly assuming human responsibilities. It must be granted that the grand oeuvre of finding a common vista for coexistence owes much of its birth to the comprehensive good will of the Hungarian Government that has always been a guarantee for the church to follow its own course and still be able to assist in the building and consolidation of a new society.

"Especially in the light of the resolutions of the 2nd Vatican Synod, the church felt an urge to join in the implementation of the great objectives of our nation. The ideological difference between believers and atheists may not hamper the church in claiming identity with the rest of the people in the most important questions of life: in the pursuit of social progress and rise, of moral purification, creative unity for a better human existence and in the defence of peace.

"The common road started thirty years ago had solid foundations and a clearly defined goal: the struggle for human entity. In good conscience can we declare that we have chosen the right way. We trust that the factors that have promoted the moral investments of the church in its own territory will continue in the future.

"We must consider the past thirty years' history of the relations of state and church as a series of painful but successful efforts leading up to better understanding but whose results we had to await in good patience at times. In a much purer atmosphere we want to size up our tasks once again, so that joining hands in a real federal policy and fraternal cooperation we can go on building our new and happier future.

"In this we trust and this dares us to pronounce on the 30th anniversary that the Catholic Church desires to fulfill its evangelical mission in the interest of the people. It wishes to serve the new man, the new society."

DPA: GIEREK POSTPONES SCHEDULED VISIT TO FRG

LD181146 Hamburg DPA in German 1058 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Bonn/Warsaw, 18 Aug (DPA)--Polish party chief Edward Gierek today asked for postponement to a later date of the planned meeting with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Hamburg on Tuesday and Wednesday. However, it is still intended to hold the meeting this year. A government spokesman in Bonn confirmed the Polish wish for a postponement and said that the Federal Government was in contact with the Polish side about a new date "later this year." No official reason has been given for the postponement of Gierek's visit.

The Polish wish to postpone the visit first became known in Warsaw. The Bonn government spokesman confirmed today that the Polish side had notified the Federal Government via the FRG Embassy in Warsaw that it wished to postpone the working visit.

BABIUCH ADDRESSES NATION ON SOCIOECONOMIC SITUATION

LD151850 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Premier Edward Babiuch's 15 August address--live or recorded]

[Text] Respected citizens: The socioeconomic situation in our country has, over the last few weeks, become complicated. That is why I regard it as my duty to inform the public about it and to address to you, on the government's behalf, an appeal to consider these issues together.

Since July we have had to deal with periodic work stoppages in a number of places, production enterprises and municipal enterprises. Today these phenomena occurred on a wider scale in Gdansk. I fully realize that the public expects a clear answer about what the government is doing and what it intends to do to extricate the country from economic difficulties and to eliminate the causes of social tensions. We have not concealed, nor do we conceal now, that the country's economic situation is complicated and, in many cases, very difficult. Comrade Edward Gierek spoke of this in his report at the eighth party congress. I spoke of this in April in my Sejm expose. All economic shortcomings, especially in the country's balance of payments, in agriculture and in investments have accumulated over a long period, over a number of years. Now they have come to the surface with redoubled strength.

It has to be admitted that not always have we been able in the past to counteract them efficiently. Our public has not been sufficiently informed about troubles, the state of the economy and growing problems as and when they occurred. We have not prepared ourselves sufficiently for the dawn of difficult times which, for a few years, we should have seen as inevitable. That is why I believe that even today not everyone everywhere realizes the state of our country's economic situation.

To put it bluntly: Our country's indebtedness has reached an extent which must not on any account be overstepped. For a few years now our agriculture has been facing difficulties which are generally known. The scope of investments undertaken in the past as well as the scope of the essential purchases of grain and fodder have without doubt exceeded the capacity of the national economy.

Shortage of raw materials has occurred in numerous work enterprises, and the rate of industrial and agricultural production growth cannot catch up with speedily growing needs.

As a result of this state of affairs the economic equilibrium has been upset, primarily the market equilibrium. Society judges the state of economy, justifiably, by the supply to stores, by their family budgets and costs of living. The assessment is critical. However, all of us should know and remember that the real problem lies in the fact that earnings and wages should find coverage by an indispensable quantity of goods and services. This is our No 1 problem.

Only by increasing production can we achieve the solution of the present troubles, and we must concentrate all our attention and all our social forces on the task. On pondering the causes we should not forget that for a number of consecutive years we shared more in the country than we were able to produce jointly. National income earmarked for distribution exceeded the produced national income. In other words, we lived and developed in a sense on credit.

Naturally, we had invested a considerable proportion of the credit by modernizing the economy, and some was earmarked for the purchase of grain. This contributed toward the speeding up of the country's development and toward increasing society's and every family's standard of living. If someone justly evaluates and compares the past with today then those unquestionable facts cannot be denied. Such socioeconomic policy was approved by an overwhelming majority of our people.

Our people approved it even though this policy was bound to have certain consequences. It has been known for a long time that Poland's entry into the eighties is taking place in diametrically different conditions both in Poland and in the world. We are encountering problems and opportunities fundamentally different from those at the beginning of the seventies. Today many prudent and patriotic Poles are discussing with concern the problems which our people have to solve.

Civic concern for the country's future, prompted by the most honest and best intentions, deserves respect and support. We are together with those who think, feel and sincerely desire this the good of Poland. A concern for Poland's future is our great common cause. I would not, however, be in accord with my own conscience and sense of responsibility, with the obligations I assumed several months ago, if I did not say that stopping work and breaking the rhythmic course of production will settle nothing in Poland; it will solve nothing. I believe in the collective wisdom of the working class, its class consciousness. I believe in the understanding of Poland's raison d'etre by the working people in general. For this reason I say sincerely that stopping work not only harms the national economy but as a result turns against the working class and working people in general, damaging their vital interests.

The economic and social consequences of work stoppages are obvious. They bring in their wake production losses, not only in the workplaces where the stoppages happen but also in other enterprises connected with them by industrial coproduction links; they make life difficult for the inhabitants; they disrupt transport, work in commerce and in hospitals.

Let us discuss, argue and come to a permanent understanding. We must, however, separate the time for discussion from the time for work. No one in Poland should agree to wasting time set aside for work, to disrupting the operation of public services. We simply cannot afford it.

The opponents of People's Poland are trying to use the atmosphere of tension and emotion for their own political ends, proposing slogans and suggestions which have nothing in common with the strivings of the working class and which contradict the national interests. The country's current economic situation is a real state; it cannot be changed immediately nor can it be evaded. Statements about easy economic solutions are illusory and misleading. In no country in the world is there a universal and miraculous panacea for solving complex economic problems.

Any and all programs and actions undertaken to overcome difficulties require time everywhere. There have never been miracles in economics, nor will there be any. Our economics, like that of other countries, is ruled by firm and strict laws and rules. One can bypass them for a brief period, one can treat them lightly, but later they will come back with redoubled strength, and there is no alternative other than to observe them.

We realize that much has to be changed and improved in the way the national economy is managed. Shortcomings in this sphere have also contributed to the difficulties which we are facing. However, what is the most important issue currently is to determine a method of solving the situation which has arisen that will effectively prevent a further deterioration in that situation, and shield the further deterioration in that situation, and shield the country from irreparable losses, from the threat of acute conflicts and social tensions; to determine a method of solution which will meet with the general understanding and support of all the public. It is with this intention that I address you today, dear fellow countrymen.

It is our aim, in accordance with what I have outlined in my Sejm expose, generally to bring the national economy to order, harmonize its development, recover economic equilibrium, especially in the foreign trade and home markets, accelerate agricultural development, thus speeding up the growth of production of foodstuffs, put investments in order, and to make the mechanism of economic and state management more efficient.

We subordinate these actions to what is at present the main issue: That of reducing the irritating troubles of everyday life--difficulties in supplies and the growing cost of living. On the basis of a comprehensive analysis we have reached and agreed upon the conclusion that an improvement in the country's payments situation is of decisive importance.

The current strained payments situation limits import capacities, especially imports of raw materials and supplies which, in turn, makes systematic production and a full utilization of production potential more difficult. In these conditions an improvement in the state's payments situation is for the government a task of primary significance. We must export, we must be more efficient about it, in order to have the means to import what we need to produce and consume. There is no alternative.

Respected citizens: As is known, supplies to the market's most sensitive section, foodstuffs, depend primarily on the situation in agriculture which has become seriously complicated. As a result of shortages of fodder, the numbers of cattle and sheep have decreased in the last few months. This was accompanied by the fact that the numbers of pigs failed to increase.

As a result of continued rainfalls of rarely encountered magnitude, many regions of the country were affected by the disaster of floods. I think that no one in Poland today has to be persuaded of what this means and what costs of the natural disaster we must all bear.

Thousands of families whose possessions were completely destroyed have been waiting for help. The government gave that help from the very first moment of flood danger. We did not hesitate to limit supplies for other regions which as a result of floods and rain did not suffer. Such was our duty. More than 1.7 million hectares of land has been flooded or inundated. Losses are considerable; they are reaching the sums of tens of billions of zloty.

We also know that on less threatened land we must expect considerably fewer crops of poorer quality. As a result we know already, although it is difficult to make full estimates, that the level of agriculture production will be lower than provided by plan, and that for this reason the balance of fodder will be subject to further stresses. At present we have to use all means to alleviate the negative effects of the reduced crops on the state of cattle raising, and through it on the level of production of milk and meat.

Unfortunately I have to state that we will not be able to soon remove the difficulties in meat supplies. Improvement will depend on increased farm production, on the effort made by owners of all farms, and also on those who also have jobs outside farming. We will make an effort, at the same time, to streamline the meat distribution system and raise the interest which voivodships take in its increased production.

We are also taking steps to improve cattle raising and meat supplies, and we will welcome any new initiatives in this respect. I am sure that after this year's harvest it will be possible to improve the supplies to consumers of other food products, including sugar. But this is dependent on the best possible, most businesslike cropping of farm products in every corner of our country and putting them to best use. This calls, in view of this year's unfavorable weather, for a special effort. It is our common, national cause.

Our experience proves that any action in food prices and the regulation of the food market must be closely connected with the situation in agriculture.

Despite the known difficulties the government proposes that, up to the fall of 1981, that is up to next year's harvest, the prices of meat and meat products currently in force be retained without change.

The government will, at the same time, consistently aim in its policy to check the rise in the cost of living. This will demand both a severe control of the prices for those products which are decisive in the budget of workers' families, as well as a curtailment of pay rises, except for those resulting from increased labor productivity and increases in the lowest wages, pensions and old-age pensions.

We are counting on working people to lend their support to these proposals and to approve their implementation. They have one aim: the protection of the national standard of living which has been attained and the creation of vital conditions for an improvement in the standard of living. The basic assumptions for social policy, the principles shaping the pay and incomes of the population, must be adapted to the economic realities of the present day.

Can we share more than we possess? Can we pay money without coverage? That would be extremely shortsighted and dangerous in the long run. In the final analysis, the results of that would turn against working people, hitting hardest families with many children and the lowest paid. Rises in pay and incomes beyond the possibilities of the economy can only cause chaos on the market and in production, a rise in inflation, a rise in prices and in the cost of living; and no one in our country wants that. Let us reflect on this in every home, at every workplace, for we should all firmly oppose trends toward worsening the economic equilibrium and unrealistic pressure for a rise in incomes without coverage.

Because of the limited chances for growth in monetary incomes close observance of the principles of justice in sharing them must be adhered to more than ever. The government has already taken steps in order to prevent excessive incomes, which are not based on real contribution of work, to reduce extreme differences in incomes, and to reduce the chances for obtaining incomes which drastically exceed the average level of living standards.

Fellow countrymen: What I have presented by no means exhausts the list of difficult economic problems. The government has been working on them for a few months and is preparing detailed proposals for solution which will be presented at the next Central Committee plenum. We are sorting out all spheres of our economy and social life; we all know that mistakes are difficult to avoid in every action. Thus, we are endeavoring to analyze constantly the correctness and efficiency of our decisions and draw conclusions from errors for the future.

Even the wisest programs and ideas are worthless if they are not accompanied by mutual trust, a feeling of responsibility for the fate of the country, a joint effort by all society, and by calm, productive, and constantly improving work by the people.

We need calm and, most of all, honesty and discipline in everyday work, on every job, and at every workbench. Only in this way can we prove that we are a nation able to solve wisely and independently the most difficult problems, which can make proper use of its talents and skills, hard work, and all that it has created to date by its own work.

The world is watching us, wondering how we can manage in difficult moments. We have reliable allies who also worry about our troubles who believe that we will be able to overcome them ourselves, and who wish us success from the bottom of their hearts.

Only in conditions of unity and only by work were our people able to achieve their goals: that truth should also reach every Pole today. I appeal to you, citizens, for the same unity and for the same work. I address the appeal to the working class, to all working people, and to all society: Let us not spare efforts for the good of Poland. We must jointly face the call of the moment because we all, without exception, are responsible for the fate of fatherland and for our successful peaceful existence.

Commentary on Speech

LD161900 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Jan Grzedzielski commentary]

[Text] I am convinced that most Polish families talked well into the night yesterday. For years now, in my capacity as a publicist, I have been dealing with complicated economic problems. My acquaintances and friends visit me when something important is happening, believing that I know more than they.

It is not always the case. However, one of them asked me outright yesterday: Listen, like most Poles I was awaiting yesterday's speech, expecting that the premier would say something specific about settlements and increases, and that he would promise something.

I replied: In my opinion, the premier spoke only of specific things in accordance with his Sejm report and the speeches made since then. He focused attention on the main provisions of the program for bringing the economy to order, a program already being implemented by the government. The market equilibrium has been disturbed. In every state this equilibrium depends on the relation between the quantity of money to the quantity of goods which people can buy. Halting the process of inflation cannot be a matter for decrees. Any settlement in the economy, making its work more systematic and harmonious, can take place only by way of an increase in output but not through printing money. Printing money and paying it out in quantities larger than ever is a relatively simple operation. However, in a situation in which the absence of equilibrium is already a fact, this is suicidal.

Well, let us say it all: Probably no one desires consciously to make the situation worse to the point where our meat troubles affect other foodstuffs as well. So the government's main concern is to improve the situation of those families most vulnerable to the consequences of the absence of equilibrium, that is, the poorest families. But, at the same time, the government has adopted and has already started to implement--and no doubt will now accelerate this implementation--the program of fighting against the disproportions and anomalies.

Do the disruptions of production and decrease in the quantity of goods produced improve or worsen the situation and the possibilities open to the government which is aiming at removing of all of this which annoys the overwhelming majority of the working people? My friend stopped and (?thought). The losses caused by production being disrupted by the workforces themselves are not the only losses that workers experience. Last year's power cuts, disruptions in transport and shortages of raw materials, particularly imported materials in many enterprises, and also (?disruptions) caused by bad work organization [words indistinct].

This, I replied, was discussed at the party congress. These are not new discoveries, and in particular in transport and the power generating industry the situation is a bit improved since the government concentrated on these sectors. Large-scale efforts have been undertaken to improve housing construction, and it has been said clearly that this is just a beginning.

Another argument by my friend: We are not self-sufficient as regards raw materials; a worker earns less not because he is guilty of anything but because he was given less material for processing. I reminded my friend that in his speech yesterday the premier stressed that all that is the subject of this conversation has been embraced by the program to put the economy in order. We can produce more and better from what we already possess, because the source of the difficulties lies not only in the fact that the prices of raw materials are increasing and we cannot buy the essential machinery, but also in the bad management of raw materials which causes the existing machinery to stand idle. [Words indistinct] the matters of the system of managing have been the main subjects of my writings for years and never before in such a short period have so many changes, such significant changes, been undertaken as regards the system of management as in the period from the eighth party congress. The premier continues to repeat that this is only the beginning and that other more fundamental changes are being prepared.

So this process, which was recommended by the party at the congress and to all of society, is not helped by additional losses in production caused by the stoppages. It is rather as if in my own apartment, where, let us say, I did not have enough light bulbs I were to set about breaking those which do work.

However, my interlocutor raised another topic: The country's indebtedness. He said: I learned that for a few years I have been living beyond my means, as the whole nation was. There has to be fault in the analysis-making system which attempts to answer the question by what do we profit and by what do we lose, if the premier of the government had now to make public so bitter a truth.

Yes, I agree, this is a brutal truth, conveyed with honesty. But is it not better for it to be made public late than not at all? It has been conveyed with honesty, because there was no shortage of self-criticism regarding the method by which the public had been prepared for the inevitable difficulties which could have been anticipated long ago and which, through internal neglect, were only magnified. However, this is what the situation is like now and there is no escaping this fact for anyone. We must as speedily as possible reduce our indebtedness and maintain our reputation thus far: as a debtor to be trusted and a country which deserves help by credits, even if is experiencing difficulties.

The premier did say he was speaking only of the most important issues, bypassing many very important ones. However, he even encouraged us to discuss, talk and quarrel about what must be solved and in what way.

However, we must do this at another time, not during the time earmarked for work and production. Who will produce output for us? Who needs transportation dislocations? Who needs irregularities in the work of trade? I think not everyone realizes that when someone is calculating losses in one individual plant, no matter how they are caused, it is but an insignificant proportion of losses incurred by the entire economy and by us all, the nation. This is because most industries have many monopoly plants or just single plants which deliver important elements. This is what our industrual structure is like. There are plants of decisive importance for our exports. That is why each lost million in a single plant causes losses of 10-20 million for the whole economy. These are irreparable losses, it may be added.

But I believed, my acquaintance stubbornly returned to his original question, I would learn what this or that industry intended to do, and when, in order to prevent further worsening in supplies, so that people might be more sure and so that they are not inclined toward rash actions.

You are very impatient, was my reply, but I believe that you will agree that all of us, and this, I suppose, includes you and me, realize how important the issues at stake today really are. He realize much better what to do than how to do it. As we know from experience, hotheaded actions do not yield long-term solutions. Economic truths--the premier spoke of this--are merciless.

No government will ever be able to implement the most correct program, even if the public demands it very badly, if it does not enjoy public confidence. Quick results are not possible as far as all important issues affecting the system of government are concerned, and work is still continuing on some of these issues. Even though it is not always that we know what to do, we should be confident in our knowledge of what we should not do.

I was thinking aloud: Would it not be enormous progress if a principle were adopted, the principle of the ancient doctors which is still in force today: above all, do no harm. Whenever any kind of action which has social effects is undertaken and which at the given moment can seem justified, people should think: What is the profit derived from this, not just for myself and for my family but for everyone today, tomorrow, the day after tomorrow and even further into the future?

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON STRIKES IN GDANSK, TRICITY AREA

Report on Gdansk Strike

LD160842 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 0430 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] There are work stoppages at some work enterprises on the Gdansk coast. It mainly concerns shipbuilding plants and municipal transport. Workers have put forward demands to management mainly concerning pay and working conditions, social welfare, work safety and hygiene. Demands are being discussed by workers' delegations and management. While stoppages in work enterprises have no direct influence on life in the city, the absence of municipal transportation has considerably complicated normal life in the tricity. Trains, including electric ones, have been running on schedule.

Sales have increased in shops, according to the department of trade of the voivodship office in Gdansk; the supply of basic food articles is normal; and the supply of bakery products has increased despite the fact that here and there temporary shortages of some articles have been observed. Bakeries have been working at increased rates.

Gdansk Radio Comment

LD161146 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 0435 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] We all realize that in many work enterprises organization of work and safety and hygiene conditions leave much to be desired. Improvements achieved here and there have not been fully satisfactory. We would like them to take place faster than has occurred, but one must cut one's coat according to one's cloth, and so forth. It does not mean that all existing shortcomings and difficulties can be blamed on objective causes.

The supply situation is similar--it is not what we all would like it to be--but in many concrete cases our difficulties could be reduced, and that is a matter beyond discussion. The organization of supply, distribution, and a better than before commerical network are all structural matters in organization of work in industry, services and commerce. It should be improved and changed faster than previously.

Yesterday's television speech by Prime Minister Edward Babiuch addressed to the entire Polish society was of particular importance for the inhabitants of the Gdansk coast, where work stoppages yesterday were on such a large scale. A number of enterprises did not work, including our shipyards, and municipal transportation enterprises. We all acutely felt the disruption of transportation. Many shops and service centers opened late because their workers were unable to arrive on time. As a result it caused nervousness and queues outside shops. Nobody wants to repeat the situation today, causing further disruption of life in the city. There is time to talk about everything, even the most difficult and most sensitive matters, but not at the expense of time earmarked for work, for the production of material goods, market articles and service shortages which are being felt by us.

Premier Edward Babiuch stressed with full force the difficult economic situation of the country magnified by additional losses suffered by agriculture due to floods.

Protracted work stoppages are in additional blow to our economy and to our payment obligations for abroad. The shipbuilding industry, which is of key importance for Polish exports, and consequently for our import capability, should not and cannot increase the breach. Also, pay demands which exceed the state budget capability cannot be put forward. From among disproportions in and unsettlings of the economic equilibrium the most serious are the ones which concern the amount of money and the quantity of goods. Every excessive increase of nominal wages will bring in the end a reduction in the purchasing power of the zloty. There is no need to hide the fact that it will be felt by families with the lowest earnings and by large families.

Naturally, it is a different matter altogether where income disporportions, improper norms and classifications are concerned, which should be discussed in earnest, and proper settlement should be demanded. Demands put forward at the meetings between workforces and management have been most fair and urgent, and most certainly they will be realized.

There are however demands which today or even in the near future cannot be met: We simply cannot afford many things as yet. It is not just the matter of increasing pay which cannot buy anything, but of producing the quantity of goods and organizing services in such a way that more money can easily buy more.

Those demands cannot be realized immediately for other reasons, too. Many of them are best illustrated by the work of the shipbuilding industry. We all remember the old saying: All of Poland is building ships. Factories and enterprises in the whole country supply components which are being assembled at shipyards. Thus any cooperation shortcomings in Rzeszow, Poznan or Bialystok have immediate influence on the rhythm and organization of work at shipyards. Unfortunately, this cannot be settled immediately at the level of shipyard management or even at the level of shipbuilding amalgamation. This is also a very urgent and important matter, but its solution demands considerably more time and at a higher level than of just our coast.

Thus those are justified demands but difficult to realize immediately. However they must, and will, be examined and settled. Although we think that discussion is necessary on every topic, we nevertheless should remember how to conduct it. We have many opportunities to talk about everything. Everyone of us has a full guarantee that his remarks and demands will be heard, even if for various reasons they are impossible to realize immediately.

But do they have more weight when they are conveyed during the time earmarked for work, the results of which are needed so much by everyone of us?

No, I am certain that they do not. Stoppages which have been appearing in some enterprises will bring benefit to no one, only measurable losses which we will have to make good if we want to live better as soon as possible. This should be remembered even in the fervor of very hot discussion. We have many claims in our demands, but the fact that discussions affect the course of our work and seriously disrupt the life of every citizen who is experiencing transportation difficulties on his way home from work, certainly does not increase their value.

Many of our demands are justified and will be met. Let us not reduce their effectiveness by losses caused by excess of emotion.

GLOS WYBRZEZA Editorial

LD161402 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 0541 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] We have already informed you that a special issue of GLOS WYBRZEZA [VOICE OF THE COAST] appeared today. The issue carriers yesterday's television speech by Premier Edward Babiuch, and also contains a description of the current situation in work enterprises in Gdansk and Gdynia.

The editorial commentary, entitled "By Thinking and by Work," reads in part:

For many months in our country economic and social difficulties have been accumulating. For the average citizen the most visible are market supply shortages, shortage of some raw materials and power, transportation shortcomings, and problems in many areas of everyday life, including in a sensitive area as housing. These matters can and should be discussed but in a considerate and serious way, remembering that only by the production of material goods, and not by printing banknotes can we all expect a stabilized standard of living.

Let us discuss because discussion is necessary. No one who undertakes actions on a large national scale is infallible. Everyone, according to the weight of his responsibility, also carries the burden of risk and expects sensible advice from all who can express it in a calm and sensible way. Unrealistic advice, impossible to implement, expressed in an atmosphere of excitement, is no advice, and often constitutes a disservice.

Time should be filled with multiplying and not with wasting what has been accumulated with great effort. It is not sensible to start everything anew. It is much wiser to improve and multiply what we already have.

The end of the commentary reads: Reality must be encompassed by reason and by reason alone, and reason dictates that not only in 1980, and not only between the Odra and the Bug, there are two basic necessities: responsible thinking and honest work. Particularly here on the coast we know only too well where other actions, often subordinated to emotions, can lead.

Labor, Management Meetings

LD161314 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 0535 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] As we have reported before, essential events which have great influence on our life have taken place in the tri-city. I have in mind work stoppages in some enterprises, first of all in the shipbuilding industry and municipal transport.

We know and understand motives which led people to make decisions to stop work. They include the still existing--despite many actions--disproportions in the remuneration of various working groups; periodical, sometimes very acute, shortages in supply, which here on the coast have been compounded by the presence of many thousand of tourists; and matters connected with working conditions and the quality of rest after work.

We have discussed these matters many times in our programs. The most important one, which was today demonstrated to us who use municipal transport, is that only by honest treatment of work can we find a satisfactory way of life for all.

Discussions which are underway have revealed another package of essential problems. Workforce delegations and management are at present discussing the chances of solution. It is difficult to say today how many of these problems can be resolved today or tomorrow.

The disruption of the mechanism of public life, if it ever happens, can for a long time upset our social, professiona, and--let us not hide--our personal plans. Like after the winter of the century last year, everything will take a long time to return to normal, and no one is going to offer us the lost time, unbuilt ships, clothing, food and houses. We would like to spare all of us, our family and our country these losses.

Helsinki on Reported Agreement

LD161658 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] The shipyard workers who have been on strike in Polish Baltic ports have reached an agreement with the authorities concerning the ending of the strike. The contents of the agreement are not yet known, but it is believed that it means the end of the strike wave which has lasted for more than a month. In the negotiations held in connection with the Polish strikes the workers have been represented by strike committees elected by the workers. Jarmo Jaaskelaninen reports from Warsaw:

In the absence of detailed information I can tell the following story: Journalists in Warsaw following the events in Poland were today in a strange vacuum. Leave was canceled, the authorities were on duty, the atmosphere was tense, but nobody knew anything. The official side kept quiet, while the members of the unofficial opposition were only able to guess. Telephone connections with Gdansk have not been operating since yesterday. A great number of correspondents left for Gdansk, but nobody had since heard from them. It was like a scene from Kafka intensified by hot weather.

What actually happened in Gdansk? There was a general strike in Gdansk and in its neighboring towns of Gdynia and Sopot yesterday and today. Most activities were at a standstill. Instead of Premier Babiuch, Minister of Heavy Industry Jedynak left for negotiations in Gdansk. The talks with the Lenin shipyard workers began in the morning. In the afternoon, 2 hours ago, a settlement satisfactory to both sides were reached.

What is it like? There is no information available concerning the details, but obviously the workers have been able to make good their considerable wage claim. The workers' demands for the reinstatement of three workers dismissed for political reasons and the setting up of a monument by 17 December in memory of shipyard workers killed in strike demonstrations 10 years ago had already earlier been met.

The more than 17,000 workers of the Lenin shipyard had also demanded new ship steward elections. It is not known whether this demand has been approved. In any case, the shipyard workers will go back to work on Monday, and their example will no doubt be followed by other striking workers in the coastal towns. Thus the situation is easing off in the biggest strike center, and it can be supposed that even elsewhere, above all in Lodz, the strikes will gradually end.

It is thus time to ask who has won and who has lost. The loser is certainly the Polish economy torn by so many difficulties. It is equally certain that the workers have won. By their consistent activity they have compelled the rulers to emerge from behind their polished desks to assume responsibility for the current situation. The struggle has by no means concerned only money. The question of responsibility will be the next item which will now be embarked on.

Continuation of Stoppages, Disruption

LD161746 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1605 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] Altogether, work has been stopped in about 30 large and small enterprises, among them the Gdansk shipyard, the Lomuna Paryska shipyard, the repair shipyard, the ports, food processing enterprises and fat and fish processing enterprises. In all of these enterprises talks have been held between workers and management. Suggestions and recommendations on what are considered to be the most important issues have been put forward. In many enterprises the talks have led to near agreement between management and workers; and some of the suggestions have been implemented. As a result, in some enterprises--among others, the tram depots, where negotiations ended last night--it was decided to resume work this morning. But this morning when the tram drivers arrived at their depots at Wita Stwosza and [words indistinct], they encountered groups of people who are not employees of the municipal transport enterprise. These groups threatened to use violence and thus made it impossible for vehicles to leave the depots.

Similar attempts to disrupt the railway traffic took place this morning. For example, a train en route from Kartuzy to Gydnia was stopped. However, the resolute attitude of the railwaymen and the passengers led to the removal of those who attempted to disrupt the work of the Polish state railways.

The talks continued today with striking workforces. At the Gdansk shipyard they led to an almost complete agreement on the issues, and as a result the strike committee decided to end the stoppage. The workforce agreed [words indistinct] and was to leave the area of the shipyard and return to work on Monday. Almost complete agreement has also been reached with the Gdansk port workers on their demands, including the demand to carry the text of this agreement in the press and on the radio. Of course, upon receipt of the text we shall broadcast its content.

In the remaining work enterprises the situation is varied. Wherever the suggestions are justified and possible to implement, the discussions are nearing completion, and it is only the details that are being worked out now. Unfortunately, in some cases the demands are not realistic and as such have no chance of engendering an agreement. It is simply impossible to do so. It is here that the good will and reasonable attitude of the sides are needed.

One can still see rather long lines outside shops. This is caused almost exclusively by the increased volume of consumer buying. In many cases the quantities of the food products sold are several times greater than the average consumption and demand in the previous days. This applies, for instance, to the purchase of bread, baked products and potatoes. The trade and transport sectors are working nonstop in an attempt to provide enough supplies to meet the demand.

Life is being made particularly difficult for the inhabitants of the tricity area by the continuing stoppage in municipal transport. Only the fast commuter trains are functioning according to schedule. Employees are delayed in getting to work at health service centers, hospitals and shops. It is particularly harmful where emergency services are concerned, such as ambulances, emergency electricity service, emergency water and gas service--and it is all of us, after all, who use these services.

Increased demand for fuel has been yet another difficulty. The lines outside gas stations have decreased slightly in comparison with yesterday. Nevertheless, people have to wait quite a long time for fuel. The deliveries of gas to service stations are being carried out without obstacles.

Work enterprises which do not have their own fuel stations for vehicles have found themselves in exceptionally difficult circumstances. Also in a very difficult situation are the Polish and foreign tourists who are on vacation on the coast.

The above-mentioned phenomena considerably influences the degree of hardship in the life of the inhabitants of the tri-city area.

The following thought comes to mind against the background what we have just reported: It is essential [passage indistinct]. The point is, therefore, to talk everywhere about everything, to put forward reasonable suggestions which aim at improving the standard of our personal and community life. When considering the difficulties in our lives, we must take into account the losses caused by the stoppages, and the disruption of transport. As far as transport is concerned, it is difficult to believe that there are people, many of them unidentified, who by their attitudes terrorized--yes, we do not hesitate to use this word--the employees of the municipal transport enterprise who having received the assurance of compliance with their just demands are doing something to implement the suggestions (?decided upon by the working people.) Nobody from outside must interfere with this. [passage indistinct]

Resumption of Shipyard Strike

LD170830 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 0755 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] Strikes are continuing at many workplaces on the coast. The strike in the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk has not ended. As a result of the agreement signed yesterday between the strike committee and management, the workforce of about 7,000 people left the shipyard yesterday with the intention of resuming normal work on Monday.

It turned out, however, that a group of several hundred of the shipyard workers and people outside the workforce had remained on the plant's territory.

This fact is in contravention of the agreement reached yesterday. It is all the more regrettable [przykre] since the shipyard authorities did fulfill the suggestions [postulaty] of the strike committee. It arouses additional concern because the lengthening work stoppage is disrupting the rhythm of work of the shipbuilding industry and the implementation of (?its) obligations to domestic and foreign customers.

Strikes are also taking place in the Komuna Paryska shipyard and many other workplaces in Gdynia including the north dock, in the ports, in the Gdansk refinery and in the transport enterprise.

The nonfunctioning of transport is disorganizing the life of the city and the work of the public services, whose employees have serious difficulties in getting to work.

The quick urban railway is working without disruption, as on previous days. Trains are running on schedule.

Commerce is functioning today, as on every Sunday. In the morning hours, duty shops carried on the sale of basis foodstuffs, milk and bread. Although there no great problem with milk deliveries, the excessive buying of bread is causing periodic shortages. Bakeries are producing extra amounts of bread. Small plants are working today; for example, the one on Niepodlegelesci Avenue and Krolowa Jadwiga Street in Sopot. Bread is also being supplied from neighboring voivodships. Unfortunately, the purchases are several times the normal demand. Supplies of goods to the market are taking place fairly normally with self-sacrificing work being done by trade and transport employees but [passage indistinct] there is no justification for buying up extra supplies.

The situation regarding fuel supplies has improved considerably. In the morning hours today the gasoline stations (?open as on every Sunday) [word indistinct] there were no lines of vehicles.

List of Strike Demands

LD171734 Hamburg DPA in German 1632 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Aug (DPA)--According to opposition sources, the strike committee representing 21 Gdansk enterprises is making 16 demands, many of them political; for example the demand for the abolition of censorship and for free trade unions. According to these sources, the demands are:

1. Resumption of telephone links with Gdansk as a precondition for the resumption of negotiations;

2. Guarantee of the right to strike and safety for all strikers;

3. Observance of the freedom of publication guaranteed in the constitution, lifting of censorship and nonpersecution of independent publications (underground press);

4. Release of all political prisoners (three are named);

5. Observance of the International Labor Organization Convention No 87, ratified by the Polish People's Republic, concerning the freedom of trade unions;

6. Access to the mass media for representatives of the churches of all denominations;

7. Ending the interference by state authorities in trade union activities;

8. Effective steps designed to extricate the country from the crisis situation by A. Providing full information on the socioeconomic situation; and B. Enabling all circles and strata to take part in discussions on the reform program. With the present complete lack of trust by the population in the leadership no way out of the crisis is possible;

9. Abolition of the privileges enjoyed by the security service, militia and party machine; abolition of the shops for privileged personnel;

10. Abolition of commercial prices for meat;

11. Provision of full supplies to the market, only surpluses to be exported;

12. Introduction of meat coupons until the market situation is fully under control;

13. Wage increases by Z2,000 for every worker as compensation for the increase in the cost of living in recent years;

14. For the duration of the strike, wages will continue to be paid as for holidays;

15. Guaranteed automatic increases in basic pay in line with price increases and currency depreciation;

16. The publication of authorized reports on the strikes and on the setting-up of the multi-enterprise strike committee in the press, radio and television.

Warsaw on Stoppages

LD171731 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] Today work stoppages continue in a number of work enterprises of Gdansk and Gdynia, mainly in shipyards and other enterprises. Discussions on demands concerning pay, working conditions and living conditions of workers and social problems are continuing.

Ship Movements Halted

LD180601 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 0508 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] Usually at this time we inform you about the movement of Polish ships in Polish ports. As we have already reported, many enterprises in the tri-city are on strike, including the ports of Gdynia. Therefore, there is no movement of ships. There will be no arrivals or departures of ships with the white and red flag.

Additional Gdansk Radio Comment

LD180826 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 0446 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] In informing you, our listeners, of the situation in the tri-city, we have talked of the stoppages which are still affecting the work of numerous enterprises in Gdansk and Gdynia. These are primarily enterprises of the shipbuilding industry. Stoppages at work complicate the situation in our economy, difficult enough as it is. Here is our commentary:

I think I should begin by telling you that our station of the Polish radio was called to life on the ruins of post-war Gdansk, just as were many other plants. That is why, right from the very beginning, the radio has been close to the problems of the inhabitants of the coastal region, rejoicing at its successes and grieving over all its troubles. That is why over the past few days we, together with the entire public, have been very distressed to see the unease connected with the stoppage of work at certain enterprises on the Gdansk coast. Unease and losses in plants connected with the maritime economy and with foreign trade distress us most of all. Our country's honoring of the many commercial, service and credit contracts depends upon these plants, as does its reputation in the eyes of customers and creditors who, so far, have an excellent opinion of our country.

Hence, certain reflections automatically spring to mind. The most important of these is contained within a sentence which still does nothing to describe our country's supreme vices: Our country's indebtedness has reached an extent which must not on any account be overlooked.

How is one to reconcile this statement with the fact that our shipyards, whose contribution to the inflow of hard currency from their vessels is quite a considerable one, have for some days now been idle? How is one to regard with indifference the ports along the Gdansk gulf--today these ports are as if they were dead, even though Polish and foreign vessels are waiting within them to be processed further? This is happening in the name of the work forces' postulates, many of which are, after all, correct, even though not all of them can be fulfilled immediately.

It is true that in most places of work where tools were downed, everything takes place in an atmosphere of calm and that work forces themselves see to it to prevent superfluous friction and, especially, destruction of stock [obiekt] or equipment. However, it is the losses which undoubtedly arise out of these stoppages that give rise to greatest alarm.

Delays in vessel construction will be difficult to make up. After all, Polish shipowners are also waiting to modernize our own fleet. Nor is there any doubt that port stoppages will have fatal repercussions not only on the transloading plans, but also exports. This, in turn, will reduce potential freight carrying capacities and money-earning opportunities of the Polish merchant marine. As a result, it will adversely influence the inflow of hard currency. Thus, the vicious circle is completed, leading to a worsening of the state's hard currency situation. But, after all, are not all of us interested in continuously improving our economic situation? The prosperity of all of us depends on it. We leave the listeners themselves to draw the conclusions from this.

PZPR'S PYKA TO HEAD COMMISSION ON GDANSK PROBLEMS

ID171428 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1430 GMT 17 Aug 80

["Text" of statement issued by PAP]

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the Government of the Polish People's Republic have set up a commission under the chairmanship of Tadeusz Pyka, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, to examine the suggestions of the workforce and the problems of the Gdansk coast. The commission will meet and examine the suggestions of the workforce and the problems of the Gdansk coast. The examination of these suggestions will be most effective in conditions of calm, work and matter-of-fact discussions.

GDANSK PARTY CONVEYS PROPOSALS TO PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE

ID171804 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1646 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] We are broadcasting local news: strikes were still continuing today at some production enterprises in Gdansk and Gdynia. City transport continued to be at a standstill, too. However, the fast city commuter trains and the Polish State Railroad Steam Traction [Szybka Kolej Miejska i Trakcja Parowa Pkp] are running according to schedule. Food shops and delicatessen shops operated as on every Sunday.

A session of the secretariat and, subsequently, of the Executive of the party's viovodship committee in Gdansk took place in the morning. The Executive examined the current political and social situation in the voivodship and deemed it to be serious. The Executive instructed trade unions to accept all postulates and proposals submitted by the workforces. It has been decided to compile jointly a full list of all demands, postulates and proposals which have reached party organizations.

The Executive of the voivodship committee has conveyed the following proposals to the PZPR Central Committee: To set up a government commission to examine the postulates and proposals that have come in; and to coordinate forthwith all individual negotiations carried out by representatives of ministries and associations affecting increases and wage settlements. This should affect in equal measure both the works where tools were downed and all others.

The Executive of the voivodship committee postulates that the entire housing policy on the national scale be subjected to revision.

It is proposed to the Central Committee that action be taken without delay to counteract effectively the phenomenon of people becoming too rich.

Proposals which have been submitted for years dealing with the issue of effective combatting of parasitism should also be implemented.

The Executive of the voivodship committee postulates, addressing this to the Central Committee, that introduction of changes in the system of managing and governing the national economy, announced at the eighth congress, be speeded up. Intentions in this sphere should be made public and should be consulted upon by the public.

The Executive of the voivodship committee deems it necessary to increase immediately the influence of the trade unions (?as well) as the central board of trade unions upon the decisions affecting class and social and consumer matters to protect the basic interests of workers.

The Executive also postulates that an immediate and final solution be found to the issue of supplies of protective clothing and working clothing and also of supplies to serve the needs of personal hygiene of the employees in work places.

In a situation in which it is not possible to improve meat supplies the Executive of the voivodship committee deems it necessary to introduce a system of rationing individual purchases.

The proposals of the Executive of the Gdansk Voivodship Committee have been conveyed immediately to the PZPR Central Committee.

In the afternoon, we received from PAP the following communique:

The Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee and the Government of the Polish People's Republic have set up a commission under the chairmanship of candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Deputy Chairman of the Council Ministers Tadeusz Pyka to examine the suggestions of the workforce of the Gdansk coast. The examination of these suggestions will be most effective in conditions of calm, work and matter-of-fact discussion.

The Central Committee and the government have thus fulfilled the first postulate of the Executive of the Gdansk Voivodship Committee.

We are convinced that the remaining proposals of the Executive will, likewise, be examined and dealt with by the central authorities as speedily as the first.

GDANSK OFFICIAL ADDRESSES PEOPLE ON STRIKES

LD171914 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1827 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Speech by Tadeusz Fiszbach, member of the Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Gdansk Voivodship People's Council, on Gdansk Television on 17 August--recorded]

[Text] Citizens: For a few days now we in the tricity have been experiencing a period of unease and tension. Work stoppages have occurred in numerous industrial enterprises. City transport has been brought to a standstill. This has caused severe disruptions in the normal functioning of many areas of our life. Demands being submitted by the workforces of plants on strike have been comprehensively discussed. Many of them have been accepted [zostalo przyjetych], some of them have already been adopted for implementation.

Appropriate organs of the local and central economic administration system undertake action to meet halfway, in all cases where it is possible to do so, the demands of workforces and to implement them as conscientiously as possible. Since the evening hours of 16 August the atmosphere of discussion at certain plants, especially in the Gdansk shipyard where a section of the workforce has remained on the premises of the plant despite the earlier decision by the strike committee to go home and to commence normal working on Monday morning, has assumed an alarming nature. This is because the workers' discussion became a permanent rally, accompanied by actions of people who have no connections with the shipyard at all.

Under these circumstances a real threat has arisen to the effect that the development of events may, to a considerable extent, fail to meet the intentions and real goals which the workforces had in mind when they decided to stop work.

In a situation in which the country needs more goods, in which the shortcomings in market supply are severely felt by the inhabitants of the coastal region and society as a whole and in which numerous shortcomings in everyday life are felt by us all, work stoppages do not help to overcome these difficulties but tangibly intensify them and create new difficulties.

The shipyards produce vessels for export and for the home market. We purchase in exchange for produced ships what is essential for our economy and our society. Work stoppages in the shipyard and the willful reduction by workforces of the pace of the implementation of production plans are detrimental to us, hamper the restoration of economic harmony, reduce our export potential and consequently are curtailing our import possibilities.

In a situation in which the Polish shipowners await the launching of every ship in our shipyards in order to use it for an indispensable improvement in the Polish economy work stoppages at shipyards make the achieving of this goal more remote. Work carried out by all other plants is important too: the work of municipal and communal services, of transport and trade. In the meantime stoppages in municipal transport are hampering and in many cases simply make it impossible for commuters to reach their work and render impossible the arrangement of much private business.

Citizens, we all work for ourselves and so we should not make work difficult, because we are thus acting against our interests, and we are making everyday life more difficult. We know that there are many problems which require urgent solutions. We know that the tensions of everyday life create social dissatisfaction. We know, and we do everything in order to solve acute social problems, and we endeavor to eliminate causes of dissatisfaction.

It is a fact that in the country's present economic situation the chances for speedy improvement in some sectors are limited. The speed of overcoming our present difficulties depends on our working and civic attitudes, on our attitude to work and to enterprise, and on the quality of the results of our efforts.

We can consider the essence and character of the difficulties, their cause and scope. The discussion of these topics is now taking place in our country. We support it because we see in it essential social values. We should deeply and universally examine the causes of existing problems and at the same time seek unfailingly, I repeat, unfailingly to reach optimal and successful solutions. All differences of opinion in this respect are not only natural but indispensable in order to prescribe remedial measures.

On one question the full agreement of all people is necessary who desire that public affairs should take the proper course. It is internal calm in our enterprises, cities, and throughout the country.

If we fail to achieve it everything else, including the present efforts to improve living conditions, will become a dramatic question mark. Hence, I appeal today to all inhabitants of the tri-city to keep calm. Let us decide on penetrating and sharp criticism in assessing all those who lack restraint and who do not realize that emotional attitudes and mass actions do not bring favorable results.

The realization of the fact is of particular significance here on the Gdansk coast. At present it is a value of particularly crucial importance, and so we appeal to all to resume work in all places where work has been disrupted. We appeal to the reason and heart, to your patriotism, commonsense and sense of responsibility for today and tomorrow.

In Poland of 1980 on the Gdansk coast there are no problems, even the most difficult, which cannot be discussed openly and sincerely. Let us discuss things without harmful emotions, responsibly and at the appropriate time and place.

Let worktime serve to multiply material goods and our wealth. Let discussions serve to find ways to increase the fruits of our efforts by the improvement of living conditions of the inhabitants of the coast and all the country.

What is most needed today is: Work, order and calm. This is because it is only under these conditions that we can attain what is our common desire and what is also contained within the demands of those who stopped work: A better life devoid of tensions.

Respected citizens, inhabitants of Gdansk and Gdynia still bear in mind the distressing events of December 1970. Bearing that period in mind, let us preserve our prudence and responsibility for each and every decision, for each step.

It is our patriotic duty to prevent a further disruption of work and life. A return to a normal flow of work and to an atmosphere of orderliness and peace is in the interest of all and of every individual.

The events we are now experiencing requires us, more than at any other time, that we prove to all the public and also to international public opinion, whose numerous representatives are now in the tri-city, that we are able to solve our own internal problems in a mature and effective way. In this, let us be guided by the best interests of the Polish reasons of state. [as heard]

OFFICIALS INTERVIEWED ON FOOD SUPPLIES; FUEL SALES RESTRICTED

Liquid Fuel Restriction

LD172120 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 2053 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] And here is a communique: Because of the work stoppages at the Gdansk refinery and the difficulties in transporting the fuel out of CPN [oil industry board] oil products trading enterprise, the Gdansk Voivoda has introduced, as from 17 August until further notice, a ban on the sale of liquid fuels by the CPN gasoline stations of the tri-city area [Gdansk, Gdynia, Sopot] to private vehicles registered in Gdansk Voivodship. Vehicles bearing registration marks of other voivodships and foreign vehicles can fill their tanks up, to allow them to make a return journey. The ban does not apply to taxis and vehicles belonging to state owned enterprises.

Food Deliveries Assessed

LD180916 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 0542 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Interview with (Tadeusz Malpan), chief director of a Gdansk commercial transport enterprise, by unidentified announcer in Gdansk on 16 August--recorded]

[Text] [Question] What is the situation at your enterprise now; how is it working?

[Answer] Today is Saturday and, like any other Saturday, we are working. (?As far as the most sensitive aspects of our work are concerned, there are no delays). Vehicles left the depot on schedule. Perhaps we worked more systematically and in accordance with the timetable than usual. We do have additional burdens, due to the fact that there has been a rush to the shops to buy bakery products. That is why we had to make sure that additional deliveries took place from outside the territory of Gdansk Voivodship, for example, from Elblag, Bydgoszcz, and Nowy Swiec. Bydgoszcz Voivodship helped to supply Gdansk inhabitants.

[Question] It appears from cursory observations that lines are nevertheless forming outside shops, especially where bakery products are concerned. In this connection, do you intend to increase deliveries still further?

[Answer] Bakeries are working at full steam, making use of all their production potential. Nevertheless, as you have managed to observe, Gdansk is incapable of producing enough bakery products to satisfy the current demand which, after all, exceeds very considerably the normal requirements of the inhabitants. People always buy more bread; hence, the need to deliver bakery products from outside the voivodship because additional production potential is to be found there. Supplies to the inhabitants of the Gdansk Voivodship [words indistinct] because this is also within our competence, are normal.

[Announcer] Thank you very much. (?Well, so this is the situation on Saturday). I would just like to recall what we heard from the vice chairman of the (?Loval) Spolem food cooperative during our conversation more than 5 minutes ago. Current supplies do not warrant any purchases for hoarding. Supplies of bakery products are greater than normal, so that there will be no shortage of bakery products. The situation concerning milk and other foodstuffs is similar. Trade and commercial supply systems are functioning normally. (?They will not let us tighten our belts).

Warning Against Hoarding

LD180856 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 0548 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] The supplies to the market of vegetables and fruit [word indistinct] are prepared in fact by three groups of supplies: private suppliers, Spolem [food cooperative], and the main one, the voivodship horticultural and beekeeping cooperative.

In a conversation with the vice chairman of the main board, Henryk [name indistinct], I wanted above all to focus on current supplies to the market, beginning with vegetables. [Begin recording]

[Vice chairman] This is an exceptionally difficult year. The climatic conditions and the atmospheric conditions have caused some kinds of vegetables to show a considerably lower yield than in previous years, or they have been overcome by diseases and other pests, which has caused a drop in yields. Nonetheless, in basic varieties of vegetables, up to now, we have ensured relatively good supplies to the market.

We have not fully met the demand for cabbages and cauliflower, which in general did not have an abundant yield. One basic vegetable is the potato, and thus far there have been no troubles or breaks in the supply of potatoes to the market. Regarding the current situation and the mood that has been created, for example, on the tricity market, yesterday we sold more than 270 tons of potatoes, about five times more than sales on normal days.

[Question] Buying extra to keep in store?

[Answer] This is so-called hoarding. I understand people; however, I would like to warn people--and many people surely know this--against hoarding excess supplies, because they may go bad. The young early potato is not suitable for storing.

[Question] Supplies will be constant?

[Answer] Supplies will be constant. Nearly a hundred [word indistinct] imported tomatoes are on the way to the Gdansk Voivodship. Peaches, morello cherries and water melons are also being sent.

There are no problems at the moment with onions, although there were temporary troubles. At the moment on the tricity market there is a sufficient supply of onions. Regarding carrots, the harvest is not bad; supplies to the market are sufficient.

The supply of vegetables like parsley, celery, leeks and others is also sufficient, although some are of somewhat lesser quality than last year because of the conditions this year. [end recording]

Food Supplies 'Very Good'

LD180836 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 0537 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Unnamed Gdansk radio correspondent interview with Spolem cooperative Vice Chairman Roman Rakowski--live]

[Text] We will be talking today about the current market supplies, primarily as regards foodstuffs.

I have telephoned the voivodship board of the Spolem cooperative. At the telephone is Roman Rakowski, vice chairman of the board. Good Morning.

[Rakowski] Good Morning.

[Question] We would like to hear about the situation as regards market supplies today.

[Answer] As regards supplies of basic articles, above all bread and milk, the situation is very good. At the moment in the tricity 148,000 loaves of bread and (?492,000) rolls have gone out. Those are the amounts which go out for a whole day on a normal selling day; and over and above that 90,000 tons of bakery products will be delivered at about 1400. Therefore, all shops will be supplied with sufficient bakery products. There are enormous amounts of these products. The shops are open and ready for customers. The same goes for milk products. Milk has arrived at all shops [word indistinct] in the morning hours, both for house deliveries and for current supplies to the shops. The transport of internal trade is functioning normally. [Words indistinct] is functioning normally without any disruptions.

[Question] So there is no justification, no need, for those excess purchases we have been observing in previous days?

[Answer] Absolutely not. Our society can obtain milk and bakery products quite calmly, and various kinds of articles without any panic. [words indistinct]

TRYBUNA LUDU COMMENTS ON WORK STOPPAGES

AU181404 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Aug 80 pp 1, 2

[PAP report: "Disturbances in Work Rhythm", followed by unsigned commentary "A Need for Public Reflection"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] In some factories and enterprises work stoppages are taking place. During these stoppages demands are made concerning wages, work norms and organization, and supplies. Partial interruptions in Warsaw public transportation have been occurring in the past ten days. On Wednesday and Thursday work stoppages, which hindered the normal course of production, occurred in the Sandra hosiery factory in Aleksandrow Lodzki, in the Teofilow clothing factory and in the shops of the shipyards in Gdansk. [end of PAP report]

OUR COUNTRY IS IN THE MIDST OF A DIFFICULT ECONOMIC SITUATION. THERE IS AN ACUTE NEED FOR PUBLIC REFLECTION AND SOCIAL IMAGINATION, FOR WHICH THERE CAN BE ONLY ONE STARTING POINT--OUR COUNTRY'S INTEREST. One's own interest--individual or professional--must be closely merged with the country's interest and must not diverge from it. Let us then view our own affairs against the background of society, that is, with a feeling for the common fate of all of us, of all Polish citizens.

To simplify the complex and diverse situation one can say that the program for tidying up the economy and for relieving stresses and imbalances--a program on which we have just embarked and which is in its early stages of implementation--is being overtaken by wage and social needs of many social-professional groups. Some of these needs were to be met this year and were included in the plan and others were to be met later on. The necessary decisions have been accelerated for most branches and departments, but this has been done to please everyone. Debates and controversies are taking place against the background of wage demands and, at times, end in work stoppages. [paragraph continues]

The trouble is that wage demands are being made at various levels of wages--low, medium and relatively high, ones that amount to Z8,000, Z10,000 or more. Let us ponder whether our economy is capable of meeting demands in excess of what has already been met. It goes without saying that we can print extra zloty banknotes and that at one remote time people took bags of money with them to buy a loaf of bread. But this is not the point.

THE POINT AT ISSUE IS THAT WE MUST REDUCE THE COST OF LIVING AND ACHIEVE A CORRECT BALANCE BETWEEN WAGES AND PRICES, PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY. Wage increases unmatched by the production of the goods in demand only increase the present irregularities in this regard. SOCIAL WELFARE DEMANDS THAT EVEN THE MOST JUSTIFIABLE WAGE INTERESTS OF A PROFESSIONAL GROUP--MOST JUSTIFIABLE FROM ITS POINT OF VIEW--SHOULD BE EXAMINED WITH THE AFOREMENTIONED CONSIDERATIONS IN MIND. OTHERWISE WE MAY BE THREATENED BY AN INTENSIFICATION OF THE DIFFICULTIES NOW RACKING US: A LACK OF STABILITY IN THE MARKET AS REGARDS THE POOR SUPPLY OF BASIC ARTICLES AND AS REGARDS PRICES. OUR WALLETS WILL BECOME BULKY, BUT LINES FOR BASIC ARTICLES WILL BECOME LONGER.

The government is working to gradually bring about a correct balance between wages and prices, but this work takes more than just days or even months. Let us not promise each others castles in Spain. There is no doubt that the speed with which that balance is restored depends on the increases in the rate of productivity and of production to meet the most urgent needs. THAT IS WHY WHAT WE NEED FIRST AND FOREMOST IS WORK AND PRODUCTION. The wage system also has to be tidied up so that it is correctly balanced. The present analyses of the wage system have revealed a large incidence of imbalance and irregularities, which must be eliminated. The need to base earnings on the basic wage and not on occasional premiums and bonuses is an essential problem.

MARKET SUPPLIES ARE ANOTHER IMPORTANT PROBLEM, PERHAPS MORE IMPORTANT THAN WAGES. The present reality can be compared with the proverbial "short bed blanket." That is why it is even more necessary to have calm analyses and competent evaluations of workers' proposals submitted in many factories on various occasions--also recently--on issues such as the supply of basic products and articles. WHAT IS IMPORTANT IS THAT THE COUNTRYWIDE DISTRIBUTION OF THESE ARTICLES AND PRODUCTS IS THE BEST POSSIBLE UNDER THE PRESENT CONDITIONS AND WITH THE PRESENT POTENTIAL.

Our potential will depend to an enormous extent on our ability to harvest our crops this year, to maximally relieve the losses caused by the floods, which created states of emergency in over 20 voivodships. To ensure that every citizen is able to enjoy a definite and reasonable standard of basic consumption in the present temporarily very difficult situation, we must increase our assets.

What we must do is to have more assets and to share them more effectively and with greater justice. To achieve such a state of affairs and to improve the situation nationwide and not only in a factory or in a region we must have good order and effective performance in all enterprises and offices and in every job.

That does not prelude debates, however acute. Many problems require such debates and many problems are awaiting decisions under right conditions, with a responsible approach. Nothing is more disturbing than the dead calm of a nonworking factory and of machines and installations that stand idle, are silent and out of production. Such a state of affairs will never meet our urgent needs. In such an atmosphere we will never manage anything and will never achieve anything. In such an atmosphere it is possible to pursue only random activities, but we need activities that are based on concepts and are worked out in detail in the best possible manner. That is why we need time, calm, stability, normal work, mutual trust and responsibility.

What is the meaning of responsibility now? Can responsibility and further work stoppages go together?

The destiny of Poland is the cause of every Pole. Responsibility for the country is not the exclusive task of the party, the government and the leadership. Every one of us bears a small part of responsibility. Together we must see that good order is maintained and we must ensure the necessary social discipline, which is the foundation of the normal functioning of the country and of life in cities, towns, villages, settlements, factories and enterprises. Each party and nonparty citizen has a task to fulfill in this regard. Although our party is above all a party of the workers class, it is also a party of all working people, of the entire society engaged in socialist construction and a party of all our people. There are no problems that we should not discuss or are unable to discuss together and in common in a meaningful manner with the help of the institutions of socialist democracy. The ties between the party and the people were, are and will always be unbreakable under any circumstances. The party is a part of society and speaks the same language about the same problems with the same concern and hope. Let us speak calmly, in a normal voice as is necessary to speak about difficult and urgent problems we want to solve. We want to solve our problems and it is true that we are able to solve them. No one will do it for us.

FRG PAPER PUBLISHES ARTICLE BY POLISH DISSIDENT

DW180924 Bonn DIE WELT in German 18 Aug 80 pp 1, 3

[Article by Jacek Kuron, spokesman of the Polish civil rights movement "Committee for the Defense of the Workers", written for DIE WELT, which reached the paper "on Sunday"]

[Text] All of Poland has been flooded by a wave of strikes. From one day to the next we reached a turning point which may turn out to be too sharp. What can the government and what can the opposition do in this situation?

Concerning the situation: For the fourth time in Poland's most recent history Polish workers have appeared as a force capable of breaking the party and state monopoly of decision-making. But for the first time no street demonstrations took place, nor any clashes with the militia or the armed forces, burning of party houses. Workers who are on strike present demands. They often appoint strike committees or workers commissions. The state power yields ground. One strike comes to an end, the next begins.

What this involves is a form of protest which is in harmony with the slogan issued by the Committee for the Defense of the Workers (KOR): "Set up committees instead of setting fires!" On 2 July KOR issued the appeal for organizing in the factories and for avoiding everything that might make it easier for those governing to provoke adventures. This form, however, also has its bad aspects.

The demands individually advanced by each labor force are bound to be a local nature. While the former great worker revolts took place in the name of the whole people against the rulers, the present movement exclusively comes out in favor of worker problems. In this situation the stronger are the winners. These are those who otherwise earn much more than others as well, and what makes it even worse is that the government distributes wage increases on paper for which there is no goods coverage. The wage hikes achieved by the workers accelerate inflation which will first of all hit those earning the least, those who like pensioners, have no way of defending themselves.

Poland's national economy is in a state of ruin. It can be saved only by a great effort of the whole people in combination with thorough economic reforms. The main cause of the present strike wave is the economic crash felt by all and the total disbelief in the ability of the rulers; it is also attributable to the skepticism regarding the options of changing the system.

Those in government, who have been taught their lessons by bitter experiences in the past, do not dare quelling strikes by force or oppressing those who strike. Thus the people learn the important lesson that it is possible to go on strike without any great risk. So, should it turn out in the fall that inflation eats up all wage increases granted, that the promises now made to supply the enterprise mess halls with meat cannot be fulfilled, the strikes now dying out will erupt with muliplied force again. The ire of the workers will be greater and their distrust toward the rulers will intensify (though this is hardly possible). Much easier than now, one of the two sides might lose patience in this situation. All this may still happen before the summer is over. It may be delayed until winter--you cannot predict social processes with calender in hand.

What I have so far described does not mean at all that I am against strikes. As a member of KOR I shared in the phrasing of the statements in which we had declared our full solidarity with the people that had gone on strike. Strikes are necessary for all particularly because with their help the workers become a social force. The mere appearance of the labor force with demands and with collective wishes for negotiations--even without strike committees--is a great experience for collective action, the first step toward the organization of state-independent trade unions.

The demands of the striking workers have a local character. This emerges from the local character of the strikes--and from the low level of organization of oppositions worker groups. Nevertheless the plant demands contain political accents and, therefore, generally social consequences. Nearly all of them demand safety guarantees for those on strike, put in writing; this, however, constitutes a form of struggle for the legalization of strikes.

During plant meetings the slogan is being repeated over and over again: All of Poland goes hungry--supply the people! Thus, we have an entirely new situation in the country. The rulers have lost the monopoly of making decisions for good. At the same time the activities of the democratic opposition constitute an important element for the workers movements. Thanks to us the whole population learns about the course of the strike movements. The successes of one labor force turn into signposts and lessons for other plant labor forces.

It took the rulers a long time to acknowledge the situation into which they have led the national economy--and that even though independent quarters, important experts, even individuals from their own power apparatus have come out with warnings for years.

As if something had dawned on those in power they promulgated an austerity program for which, as usual, society must foot the bill. Its implementation is intended to insure the repayment of Western credits and thus guarantee the grant of new credits. This program primarily consists of a drastic import restriction which in turn is bound to entail a considerable limitation of the production capabilities, beyond that a decrease in jobs, and price hikes with a simultaneous freeze of wages.

The second part of this programs collapsed just two weeks after having been passed by parliament. The people in power gave way--that suffices for the moment--to avoid a catastrophe. They had insignificant leeway. One can print money eternally, but such "increases" will provoke the people to act always more sharply against the ruling people.

The party and state authorities actually have lost every trump card already at this moment:

1. They have permitted the coming about of such a grave economic crisis that no improvement is possible and that, on the contrary, the living conditions of the majority of the populace must deteriorate;

2. They have no authority at all among the people, although no moral authority is involved. Communist rulers in Poland never had it--except Gomulka in 1956 and 1957. It is a fact that the present people in power have compromised themselves also as an administration, so that nobody believes any more that they will be able to fulfill their tasks. It seems that the rulers are aware of that. This is indicated by their public statement with regard to the danger of a Soviet intervention against the striking workers. The sentence in the communique of the Politburo was certainly meant to indicate it, saying that the strike situation could touch off unrest among the friends of Poland.

3. Most people of the medium and lower-level state apparatus are disgusted by the leadership because it is unable to create order, because it is afraid of the masses and because it is incapable to make decisions.

The party apparatus--educated in applying a hard hand and trained for such methods--demands getting even with the populace in a general way. It can easily happen that the constantly frustrated leadership or a great part of it may lose its head and follow the voices of the apparatus. Regardless of how the apparatus may handle it, sooner or later there must be explosions, and as a consequence there will be a general national tragedy.

The economists, sociologists and technicians who are connected with the establishment, repeat for years that a thorough economic reform is necessary, together with a strengthening of market mechanisms. If such a reform must be linked with a temporary lowering of the living standard, it must be accepted by the populace. The above mentioned circles therefore suggest a general national discussion. They demanded at least a democratic reform, such as the possibility of making statements in mass media, or to become organized in order to negotiate with the rulers. This is certainly the only way for the government of a people's republic.

The Polish populace has demonstrated repeatedly that it is prepared to sacrifice if it believes that such sacrifices will be indispensable for the general benefit, but the rulers have too often misused the confidence of the people; they have not kept their promises, and have lied and cheated. They fear therefore rightly that forces will be set free if one embarked on the way of democratization, forces they will be unable to handle. It would be therefore a risky step for the rulers. But if they do not dare make it, the consequences could be even more grave from their point of view, consequences that could be stopped at a certain point by yielding to economic demands and not be compromises on paper. It is hard to imagine that considerable unrest could be avoided.

Will the powerful accept the risk of democratization? I fear they will not. In all the years of the existence of the peoples republic, the climbing of the steps of hierarchy by the functionaries has been facilitated by carefulness only. Everybody who risked something has lost. Those remained and climbed the highest steps who managed not to make any decisions and not to shock anybody. Can one expect these people to act against their nature and against the experience of all their lives?

I do not believe that the ruling people of Poland will come up with a reform program that could satisfy the populace, but I am convinced that the Polish populace, despite the people in power, will actually embark on the way to overcome the crisis, a way that will lead to democratization. The opposition must be initiator of this movement. We already have a certain influence with regard to the personnel of enterprises, and we can increase it considerably. There exists an enormous demand with regard to our help. We are committed to act so that the personnel will not organize to become institutions which will be independent of the rulers.

As I said before, every improvement of the situation entails sacrifices of the Polish populace. However: Prices cannot be set by a plebiscite. It is a basic task of the democratic opposition to turn economic demands into political demands.

The Soviet Union and its army exist. We must reckon with this fact. We can assume, however, that the Soviet rulers will not dare make an armed intervention as long as the Poles will not begin to overthrow the power that is obedient to Moscow.

AFP: 'RELIABLE SOURCE' REPORTS STRIKE OVER MEAT SHORTAGES

NC161127 Paris AFP in English 1115 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] Vienna, Aug 16, (AFP)--Industrial unrest has erupted in Romania, with a protest strike by several thousand factory workers in the town of Tirgoviste, 80 kilometres (50 miles) northeast of Bucharest, a reliable source said here today.

The source said that between two and three thousand employees were believed to have downed tools for several hours recently to protest about the continual absence of meat in local shops. By the afternoon following the strike the shops had been fully stocked with meat, the same source added. It was not known if any sanctions were taken against the strikers.

The reports followed six weeks of industrial unrest in Poland, which broke out after the government raised meat prices.

EGYPT'S BUTRUS GHALI CONCLUDES TALKS IN BUCHAREST

AU151907 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] Bucharest, 15 Aug (AGERPRES)--The official talks between the minister of foreign affairs of Romania, Stefan Andrei, and the minister of state for foreign affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Dr Butrus Ghali, concluded on August 15.

During the talks approached were aspects of the expansion and deepening of the cooperation between Romania and Egypt in various domains of mutual interest, as well as of the current international political situation.

Marking the visit in Romania of Dr Butrus Ghali, the Egyptian ambassador in Bucharest, Muhammad Wajih Husni, gave a dinner on August 15. Participating were Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, Gheorghe Dolgu, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and other officials.

16 August Departure

AU161328 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1130 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] Bucharest, 16 Aug (AGERPRES)--Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs of Egypt, who paid a four-day visit to Romania, left Bucharest in the morning of August 16. The guest was seen off by the Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, by other officials.

REPORTAGE ON ECONOMIC TALKS WITH VIETNAM

Ceausescu, Do Muoi Meeting

AU161331 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1138 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] Bucharest, 16 Aug (AGERPRES)--On August 16, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, Romania's president, received in Snagov, Do Muoi, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the Communist Party of Vietnam, vice-president of the government, chairman for Vietnam of the Joint Governmental Commission of Economic and Technico-Scientific Collaboration between Romania and Vietnam, who, at head of a governmental delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, attended the sixth session of the commission which took place in Bucharest.

Present was Ion Ionita, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., deputy prime minister, chairman for Romania of the commission.

The head of the delegation conveyed to Nicolae Ceausescu a warm salute and cordial wishes from Le Duan, secretary-general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam. Thanking, Nicolae Ceausescu asked that a warm salute and the best wishes be conveyed to Le Duan.

During the talks, noted was with satisfaction that the Romanian-Vietnamese relations, of friendship witnessed an ascending course in the spirit on the basis of the understandings concluded on the occasion of the Bucharest and Hanoi summit dialogues.

Both sides expressed their wish to further expand the bilateral collaboration in various domains of activity, considering it to be for the benefit of both countries and peoples, to serve the general cause of socialism and peace. In this framework, stressed was the role incumbent on the Joint Governmental Commission in developing the economic technico-scientific collaboration and the commercial exchanges between the two countries, in materializing fresh ways and domains of cooperation.

Also approached were during the talks current problems of the international political situation, the necessity being stressed of a lasting peace, which should secure each nation's independence and sovereignty, its free development on the road of the economic and social progress. The interview passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

Joint Commission Session

AU151900 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] Bucharest, 15 Aug (AGERPRES)--The Sixth Session of the Joint Governmental Commission of Economic and Technical-Scientific Collaboration between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam started in Bucharest on August 15.

The Romanian delegation is led by Ion Ionita, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., deputy prime minister, chairman for Romania of the commission, and the Vietnamese one by Do Muoi, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the Communist Party of Vietnam, vice-premier, chairman for Vietnam of the commission.

The commission analyses the possibilities of further developing and diversifying the Romanian-Vietnamese economic and technical-scientific cooperation in domains of mutual interest as well as the ways of enlarging the volume of commercial exchanges between the two countries.

Conclusion of Commission Session

AU162006 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1738 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] Bucharest, 16 Aug (AGERPRES)--The proceedings of the Sixth Session of the Joint Governmental Commission of Economic and Technical-Scientific Collaboration between Romania and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam concluded in Bucharest on August 16.

During the session examined were the stage of the actions of economic and technical collaboration and cooperation between Romania and Vietnam in domains of major interest for socialist construction in the two countries, as well as the course of reciprocal goods exchanges.

Satisfaction was expressed at the steadily ascending evolution of those relations of collaboration and new measures conducive to their development and diversification, to the expansion of commercial exchanges were established.

At the end of the proceedings the protocol of the Sixth Session of the Joint Governmental Commission of Economic and Technical-Scientific Collaboration between Romania and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam was signed.

RCP SECRETARY CAZACU RECEIVES BURUNDI DELEGATION

AU151803 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] Bucharest, 15 Aug (AGERPRES)--On August 15, Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P., had an interview with the delegation of the Unite Pour le Progres National--UPRONA--of Burundi, led by Emil Mworoha, secretary-general of that party, who are paying a visit of friendship to Romania at the invitation of the C.C. of the R.C.P.

On the occasion, extensive information was exchanged on the current concerns of the two parties and the wish was expressed to steadily develop their relations, the relations between Romania and the Republic of Burundi.

ION CATRINESCU ON OFFICIAL VISIT TO MADAGASCAR

Ratsiraka Meeting

AU151804 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] Antananarivo, 15 Aug (AGERPRES)--Messages were exchanged in Antananarivo between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the R.C.P., president of Romania, and Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, secretary-general of the Avant-Grade de la Revolution Malgache, during the call Ion Catrinescu, member of the C.C. of the R.C.P., first secretary of the Braila County R.C.P. Committee, representative of the R.C.P. to the Ninth Congress of the Parti du Congres de l'Independance de Madagascar, paid on President Ratsiraka.

President Didier Ratsiraka expressed the wish of developing and expanding the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries. He praised the tireless activity President Nicolae Ceausescu carries on in favour of peace, for the establishment of a new international economic order, for the achievement of disarmament and security in the world.

Party Congress Address

AU162008 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1744 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] Bucharest, 16 Aug (AGERPRES)--Ion Catrinescu, member of the CC of the RCP, representative of the Romanian Communist Party, conveyed a salute to the participants in the Ninth Congress of the Parti du Congress de l'Independance de Madagascar (AFKM) on behalf of the RCP, of its general secretary, Nicolae Ceausescu, of all working people in Romania.

On the occasion, Richard Andriamanjato, AFKM leader, requested the RCP representative to assure Nicolae Ceausescu, the entire Romanian Communist Party of the feelings of esteem and solidarity the AFKM members nurture for Romania's efforts on an international plane towards ensuring peace and security in the world, for the successes the Romanian people has scored in its socioeconomic development.

'MODERATE IMPROVEMENT' NOTED IN BAKARIC'S CONDITION

LD181246 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1109 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Aug (TANJUG)--A moderate improvement in the health of Dr. Vladimir Bakaric, member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia and of the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee, according to a medical bulletin, remained also in the course of the past week, but hospital treatment is still necessary. Dr. Bakaric is receiving medical care in a clinic of the Military Academy of Medicine in Zagreb.

ZAGREB EXAMINES POLISH PREMIER'S SPEECH ON ECONOMY

LD161632 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 16 Aug 80

[TANJUG editor Tadija Gavrilovic Commentary]

[Text] Last night the Poles had an opportunity to hear from the top many bitter truths about the current complex economic situation in the country. That is, Polish Premier Edward Babiuch, in front of a television audience of millions, told his compatriots that the economic situation in the country is complex, in many sectors serious, and that the situation in agriculture is bad, especially in stockbreeding, which has also created a difficult situation on the food market. The situation as regards meat supplies is especially serious, the premier emphasized, adding that this problem cannot be solved in the near future.

Poland has large debts to other countries, is suffering from a shortage of raw materials, the production rate is lagging behind that required, and labor productivity is low--these are only some of a series of problems which have accumulated in recent years, the premier said. I understand completely that the country expects clear replies to the questions of what the government's doing and what it is going to do to extricate the country from its current economic difficulties and social tensions, Babiuch also said, at the same time confirming that there have been work stoppages in some areas, factories and enterprises in July, and that yesterday such a phenomenon also affected Gdansk to a greater extent. In this context, he said nothing can be achieved by means of strikes, and he appealed to the consciousness of the working class and its feelings of responsibility for the country's fate and the solving of problems which have arisen.

Finally, referring to the government's measures for solving the situation which has arisen, Premier Babiuch said meat prices will be frozen to the end of the harvest next year, and pay will also be limited until then except for those on the lowest incomes and on old-age and disablement pensions. Babiuch expressed assurances that the government is formulating a package of measures for solving the difficulties, and that the PZPR Central Committee plenum will soon be discussing this.

ZAGREB APPEALS FOR RETURN TO SPIRIT OF DETENTE

LD172022 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] How does Moscow PRAVDA comment on the forthcoming presidential elections in the United States and the nomination of Jimmy Carter as candidate of the Democratic Party? Sveto Maslesa, TANJUG correspondent in Moscow, speaks on this:

Carter is trying to be more Reagan than Reagan himself, the leading Soviet paper PRAVDA says in a commentary today in which it makes a critical assessment of the electoral platform of the American democrats. In earlier statements of this kind the program of the Republicans has been subjected to severe attacks; the program has been described in Moscow as one of the most rightwing ones in American postwar history.

Thus Moscow's view of the American electoral scene is at this point in time limited to a decisive rejection of the foreign political proclamations by both American parties, in particular those parts which refer to the assessment of the state of American-Soviet relations and of their future. It is believed here that Carter's decision on the change in the American nuclear strategy represents an extremely dangerous precedent for which PRAVDA says it is not merely a product of electoral tactics-mongering but also a logical extension of the ambitions aimed at achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union.

Up to now, after all, Moscow has been very sensitive to such plans, calling them illusory and challenging them not merely from the political but also from the military point of view. It is in this style that the party daily PRAVDA today asks the open question: What will happen to countries which would be the launching pads for American nuclear missiles directed against the Soviet Union after a forced counterattack would be carried out against these very same countries? It transpires that in this missile propaganda confrontation no illusions are left on either side. It is only from these positions then that there is an appeal to return to the spirit of detente and of military equilibrium between the two superpowers as the basic vision of mutual relations and of the world in general.

ROMANIAN OFFICIAL VISITS KRANJ TELECOMMUNICATIONS PLANT

LD152237 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1055 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] Kranj, 15 Aug (TANJUG)--Paul Niculsecu Mizil, member of the Political Executive Committee of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of finance of the Socialist Republic of Romania, visited the Iskra telecommunications work organization in Kranj this morning.

The guest from Romania, together with his associates, who are on an official and friendly visit to our country at the invitation of Petar Kostic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for finance, were especially interested in the development of Iskra's own technology, its modernization, as well as its work achievements in this area and successes achieved by the collective in the domestic and world markets. At the same time the desire was expressed that existing cooperation between Iskra and similar Romanian producers should be raised to a higher level, with broader and long-term forms.